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ABSTRACT

To determine the nature of law enforcement services provided on campuses in the context of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, the U.S. Department of Justice surveyed four-year institutions of higher education in the United States with 2,500 or more students. This report presents data collected from nearly 600 campus law enforcement agencies. Three-fourths of these agencies used sworn police officers while the remainder relied on nonsworn security officers. Public campuses were more likely (93 percent)to have sworn officers than those under private control (43 percent); however, about three-fourths of the private universities with 10,000 or more students used sworn police. Sworn campus police officers typically had to pass through many more screening devices and undergo three to four times as much training as their nonsworn counterparts. Expenditures for law enforcement at private institutions were nearly twice that of public campuses. Nearly all agencies operated general crime prevention programs on campus, and about two-thirds had programs aimed specifically at rape prevention. Other topics covered by the report include agency functions, personnel characteristics, equipment, computers and information systems, and policy directives. General campus characteristics, including crime statistics, are also summarized. Data are presented in 44 tables, text, and graphs. Five appendices provide additional data. A copy of the survey is attached. (JLS)

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Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995

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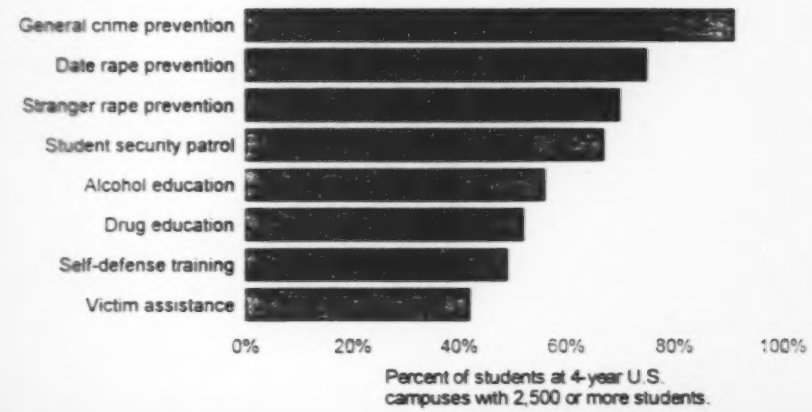
At the Nation's 4-year universities and colleges with an enrollment of 2,500 or more, most students have access to special crime reduction programs provided by their campus law enforcement agency



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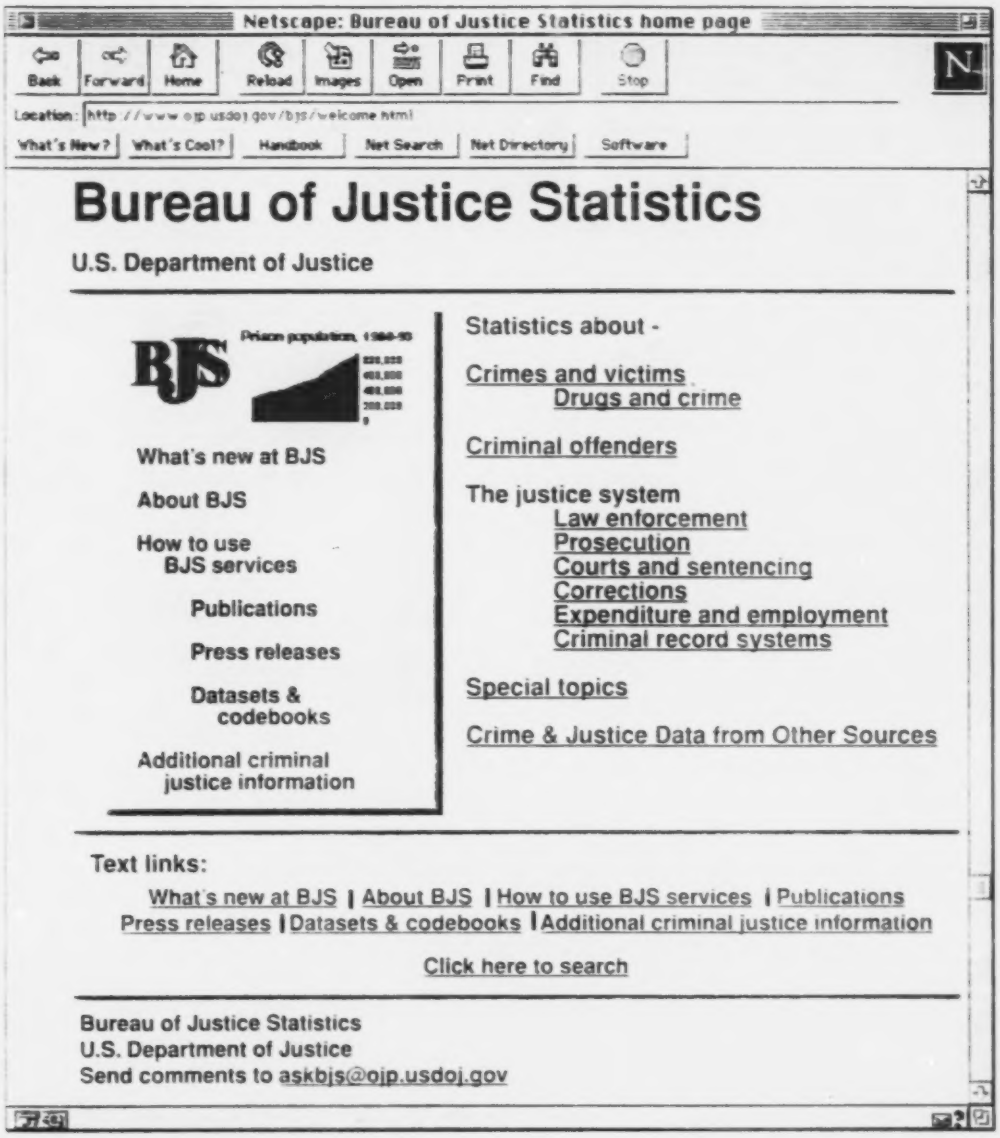

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Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995

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December 1996, NCJ-161137

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This report was written by Brian Reaves and Andrew Goldberg. Louise van der Does assisted with verification. Max L. Bromley, University of South Florida, assisted with the development of the survey instrument. The International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators assisted with review of the survey instrument and with the data collection. BJS staff conducted the data collection. Tom Hester edited and produced the report. Yvonne Boston produced the version for print. Marilyn Marbrook supervised publication.

Data analyzed for this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (800-999-0690). The dataset name is 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies. The NACJD catalog number is 6846.

The BJS Internet site — http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/ — offers an electronic version of this report, the data presented in the graphs and tables, and the data from the original survey. Users may also find other reports and data describing U.S. law enforcement agencies.

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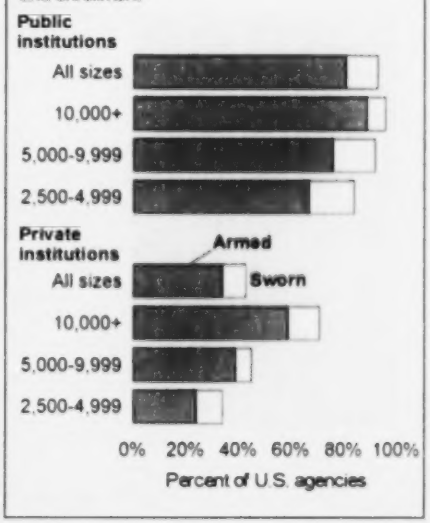
Highlights

During 1995 about three-fourths of the campus law enforcement agencies serving U.S. 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students employed sworn police officers with general arrest powers granted by a State or local government. The remainder relied on nonsworn security personnel.

As of March 15, 1995, these agencies employed about 20,000 persons full time, including nearly 11,000 full-time sworn officers. Campuses with 15,000 or more students accounted for more than 40% of these employment totals.

This information comes from the 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, the largest study of police and security services at institutions of higher education ever conducted. The eight-page, mail survey asked about a wide range of topics including agency functions, hiring practices, employee characteristics, types of equipment used, computers and information systems, expenditures, salaries, policies, and special programs.

Percent of campus law enforcement agencies using sworn or armed officers, 1995



Other selected findings from the survey include —

- Larger institutions and those under public control were the most likely to use sworn officers. About 98% of the agencies serving a campus of 20,000 or more students used sworn officers, compared to 78% of those serving a campus of 5,000 to 9,999 students and 54% of those serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students.

- Overall, 93% of the agencies serving public institutions used sworn officers, including all of those serving a campus of 25,000 or more students. Less than half of private institutions (43%) used sworn officers, although nearly three-fourths of those with 10,000 or more students did so.

- Most sworn campus police officers were armed, and 64% of all agencies used armed officers. Over 95% of the agencies serving a campus of 20,000 or more students used armed officers compared to 42% of those serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students.

- Overall, 81% of public campuses had armed officers, compared to 34% of private campuses. Among campuses with 10,000 or more students, 89% of the public campuses had armed officers compared to 59% of the private campuses.

- Among all 4-year campuses of 2,500 or more students, about two-thirds of the law enforcement employees worked at public institutions. However, private institutions had nearly twice as many law enforcement employees per 1,000 students (4.5 versus 2.4). Both types of campuses had about 1.5 sworn officers per 1,000 students.

- About a fourth of all campuses used some contract personnel, but just 3% outsourced all law enforcement services. Private security firms (69%) were the most common source of contract personnel, followed by local law enforcement agencies (26%).

Requirements for new officers

- Nearly all (98%) agencies with sworn personnel conducted background investigations and criminal record checks of applicants for sworn positions. About 80% of the agencies hiring nonsworn security officers used these screening devices.

- Combined field and classroom training requirements for new officers ranged from an average of more than 900 hours on campuses of 20,000 or more students to less than 400 on the smallest campuses. About 4 times as much training was required of sworn as of nonsworn officers.

Full-time employees in campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Number of agencies	Number of full-time employees: All employees Total	All employees Median	Sworn Total	Sworn Median	Nonsworn Total	Nonsworn Median
Total	680	20,067	21	10,651	12	9,416	8
30,000 or more	27	2,525	72	1,258	42	1,267	22
25,000-29,999	30	1,867	52	1,210	35	657	18
20,000-24,999	33	1,663	43	1,092	29	571	17
15,000-19,999	52	2,205	33	1,371	22	834	10
10,000-14,999	108	4,117	30	2,196	18	1,921	10
5,000-9,999	210	4,630	19	2,410	11	2,220	6
2,500-4,999	220	3,060	11	1,114	2	1,946	5

• About 30% of all agencies required new officers to have some college education, including 11% that required a 2-year degree, and 2% that required a 4-year degree. Nearly half of the agencies serving the largest campuses required some college education of new officers. About a fourth required a degree, including 11% with a 4-year degree requirement.

Expenditures and pay

• For fiscal 1994, average operating expenditures for campus law enforcement agencies ranged from $4.3 million on campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more to $481,000 on campuses with an enrollment of 2,500 to 4,999.

• Nationwide, campus law enforcement operating expenditures averaged $109 per student. Consistent with their higher per capita employment, private institutions spent nearly twice as much per student ($181) as those under public control ($94).

• By region, per student expenditures by campus law enforcement agencies were highest in the Middle Atlantic ($179) and New England ($146) regions and lowest in the Mountain ($57) region.

• Entry-level salaries for officers started at an average of $27,200 on the largest campuses compared to about $18,600 on the smallest. Overall, sworn campus police officers earned an average base starting salary of $22,435, compared to $17,906 for nonsworn security officers.

• Chiefs and directors of campus law enforcement agencies started at an average salary of $45,100, ranging from $59,400 on campuses with 30,000 or more students to $37,900 on those with 2,500 to 4,999.

Agency functions

Patrol and response

• All agencies reported they provided routine patrol services. Ninety-six percent provided their campus with 24-hour patrol coverage at all times, including all agencies serving a campus with 10,000 or more students.

• Nearly all agencies used automobile patrol, about three-fourths used officers on foot patrol, and about a third used bicycle patrol. A majority of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students had bike patrol units.

• About two-thirds of all agencies participated in an emergency 911 telephone system, including 96% of the agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students.

• About two-fifths of campus 911 systems were enhanced ones, capable of pinpointing the location of a caller automatically. Nearly two-thirds of the agencies on campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more had enhanced 911.

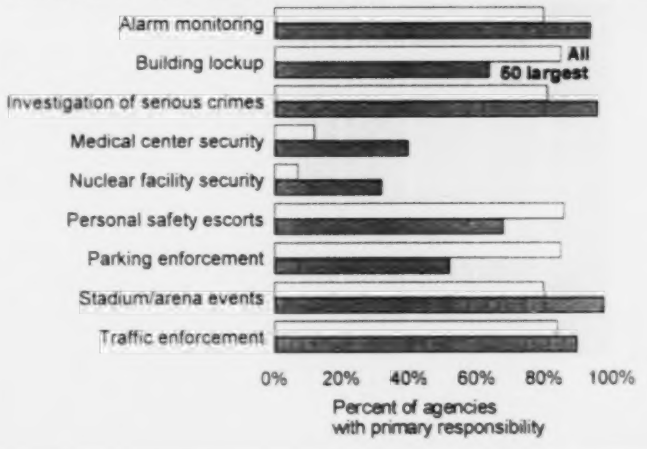
• During 1995, 77% of all agencies equipped their campus with special emergency phones, often called blue light phones, that connect directly with the campus police when picked up. All campuses with 25,000 or more students had such a system.

Criminal investigation and enforcement

• About 3 in 5 agencies had primary responsibility for homicide investigations, and 3 in 4 handled the investigation of other serious violent crimes such as rape, robbery, and assault. About 4 in 5 investigated major property crimes such as burglary and motor vehicle theft. On campuses of 20,000 or more students, nearly 9 in 10 agencies handled homicide investigations, and nearly all, the primary investigation of other serious crimes.

• Eighty-four percent of all agencies had responsibility for the enforcement of drug laws on campus, including over 95% of those serving a campus of 20,000 or more students. Fifteen percent of all agencies participated in a multi-agency drug enforcement task force, and 15% had receipts from a drug asset forfeiture program.

Selected responsibilities of campus law enforcement agencies serving U.S. 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, 1995



Traffic and parking-related duties

• A large majority of campus law enforcement agencies performed traffic-related duties such as traffic direction and control (89%), accident investigation (88%), and enforcement of traffic laws (84%).

• Eighty-five percent of all agencies were responsible for parking enforcement, and 72% handled parking administration. Agencies serving the smallest campuses were the most likely to have parking-related responsibilities.

Security for buildings and facilities

• Over 80% of all agencies were responsible for the locking and unlocking of campus buildings. Agencies on the smallest campuses (96%) were twice as likely as those on the largest campuses (48%) to perform this function.

• About 80% of agencies were responsible for central alarm monitoring, including more than 90% of the agencies serving a campus of 10,000 or more students.

• About 8 in 10 agencies handled security for stadium or arena events, including nearly all of those serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 or more.

• About an eighth of all agencies provided security for a medical center or hospital located on campus, including about half of the agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students.

• Seven percent of campus law enforcement agencies provided security for a nuclear facility, including nearly half of those on campuses with 30,000 or more students (48%).

Special public safety functions

• Campus fire inspection was a responsibility for nearly a third of all agencies, and about a fifth provided emergency fire services. Fire-related duties were most common among agencies serving smaller campuses.

• Other special public safety functions that were performed by more than a fourth of all agencies included emergency medical services (36%), animal control (35%), and search and rescue (29%).

Number of reported crimes

• Agencies serving 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students received an average of about 7 reports of serious violent crimes each during 1994, ranging from 25 on the largest campuses to 3 on the smallest.

• For every violent crime reported to agencies during 1994, there were more than 30 property crimes reported an average of more than 250 per campus. The average number of reported property crimes ranged from about 1,000 on the largest campuses to 71 on the smallest.

Special programs

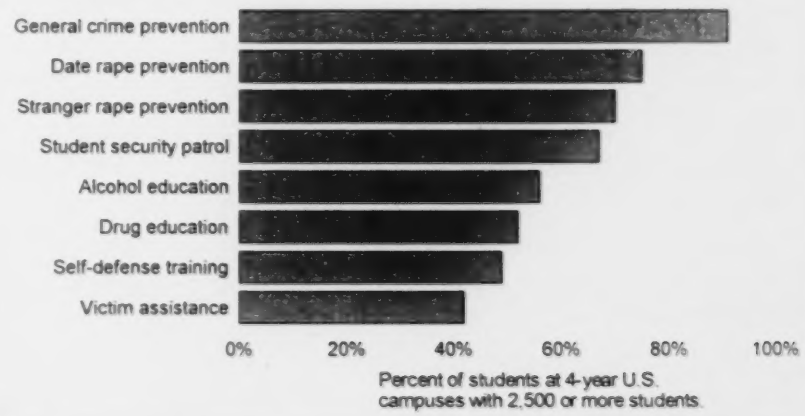
• Eighty-five percent of all agencies operated a general crime prevention unit or program designed to educate students and employees on how to reduce their chances of becoming a crime victim. All agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students had such a program.

• About two-thirds of all agencies had a program designed specifically toward date rape prevention, and 3 in 5 had one for stranger rape prevention. About 2 in 5 agencies offered a self-defense training program for students and campus employees.

• About half of all agencies operated programs aimed at preventing alcohol and drug abuse on campus, including about two-thirds of the agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more.

• More than a third of all agencies had a special unit or program for victim assistance. A majority of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students had this type of program.

Percent of students attending 4-year campuses served by a law enforcement agency operating selected types of special units or programs



The 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

In 1995, to determine the nature of law enforcement services provided on campus, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) surveyed 4-year institutions of higher education in the United States with 2,500 or more students. Of the 682 campuses meeting the requirements for inclusion in the survey, 680 had some type of organized police or security agency.

This report presents data describing nearly 600 of these campus law enforcement agencies in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, policies, and special programs.

The 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies was mailed to the campus law enforcement agency at each U.S. 4-year university or college that had 2,500 or more students. The U.S. military academies, graduate or professional schools, and schools operating on a for-profit basis were excluded. This was the first BJS survey of campus law enforcement agencies and is by all accounts the most comprehensive such survey ever conducted in both subject areas covered and number of respondents.

The survey is based on the BJS Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, which collected similar data from a national sample of State and local law enforcement agencies in 1987, 1990, and 1993. It is scheduled to be repeated in 1997. A special survey on campus policing was deemed necessary because LEMAS includes only a small number of agencies serving public colleges and universities in its sample and does not include any serving private institutions.

Of the 680 campus law enforcement agencies within the core survey group, 581, or 85%, completed the 8-page survey questionnaire, including 91% of the agencies at public institutions and 76% of those at private institutions. Among agencies serving campuses with 10,000 or more students, 91% responded, including 92% of those serving public institutions and 85% of those at private institutions. (See appendix tables B and C for more detailed data on agency response rates).

The campuses served by survey respondents enrolled approximately 6.3 million students for the 1993 fall semester, accounting for 89% of the students enrolled nationwide at the 4-year institutions within the scope of the survey.

In addition to the extensive data provided by survey respondents, limited data were obtained from the 99 nonrespondents through a telephone follow-up survey. These data included number of sworn and nonsworn personnel, officer arrest jurisdiction, use of sidearms, and use of contract services. (See appendix table D for response rates for individual data elements.)

In addition to the data collected from the core survey group, completed surveys were received from campus law enforcement agencies at 112 U.S. 4-year institutions with at least 1,000 but fewer than 2,500 students, 90 U.S. 2-year colleges, 32 U.S. graduate and professional schools, and 31 Canadian 4-year colleges and universities. These respondents were all members of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) who volunteered to participate in the survey. Summaries of the data collected from these supplemental groups are presented in appendix table E.

Descriptive information

During 1995 three-fourths of the agencies providing law enforcement services on 4-year campuses in the United States with an enrollment of 2,500 or more used sworn officers granted general arrest powers by a State or local government (table 1). The remainder relied on nonsworn security officers whose authority was typically limited to the temporary detention of a suspect until his or her arrest by a sworn officer from a State or local law enforcement agency.

The use of sworn campus police officers increased with enrollment size. More than 95% of the campuses with 20,000 or more students, and almost 90% of those with 10,000 to 19,999 students used sworn officers, compared to 54% of the campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

About 5 in 6 agencies with sworn officers and 64% of all agencies used armed patrol officers. Well over 90% of the agencies serving campuses with more than 20,000 students used armed officers, compared to 42% of those with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

Table 1. Use of officers with arrest authority and armed officers on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Number of campuses	Percent of campuses using— Officers with arrest authority	Armed patrol officers
Total	680	75%	64%
30,000 or more	27	96%	96%
25,000-29,999	30	100	97
20,000-24,999	33	97	94
15,000-19,999	52	90	75
10,000-14,999	108	88	79
5,000-9,999	210	78	65
2,500-4,999	220	54	42

Note: Arrest authority is defined as that granted by a State or local government.

In addition to being more common on campuses with larger enrollments, sworn and armed officers were also more likely to be found at institutions under public rather than private control (figure 1). Overall, 93% of the agencies serving public institutions used sworn officers, and 81% used armed patrol officers, compared to 43% and 34% respectively among private institutions.

Nearly all of the public campuses with 10,000 or more students (96%) used sworn officers, and 89% had armed patrol officers. Among private campuses in this size range, 71% used sworn officers, and 59% used armed officers. Among campuses with 5,000 to 9,999 students, those under public control were about twice as likely as private institutions to use sworn (92% versus 45%), or armed (76% versus 39%) officers. Among the smallest campuses, those under public control were more than twice as likely as private campuses to use officers who were sworn (84% versus 34%) or armed (67% versus 24%).

The arrest jurisdiction of sworn campus police officers was limited to the campus served in about half of all agencies. This was more likely to be the case at institutions under private (67%) rather than public (47%) control, and on campuses with smaller enrollments. For example, sworn officers serving public institutions were limited to on-campus arrests at about 60% of the campuses with fewer than 5,000 students, compared to just 30% of those with 20,000 or more students.

When broader arrest jurisdictions were granted campus police officers it was sometimes limited to a defined area around the campus, but usually extended to the entire municipality, county, or State.

As of March 15, 1995, the 680 campus law enforcement agencies serving U.S. 4-year campuses of 2,500 or more students employed approximately 20,000 persons full-time (table 2). This included nearly 11,000 full-time sworn campus police officers. Campuses with 15,000 or more students accounted for more than 40% of both the full-time and part-time employment totals.

As expected, agency size varied greatly depending on the enrollment of the institution. On campuses with 30,000 or more students, there were an average of 94 full-time campus law enforcement employees. These

Percent of campus law enforcement agencies using sworn or armed officers, 1995

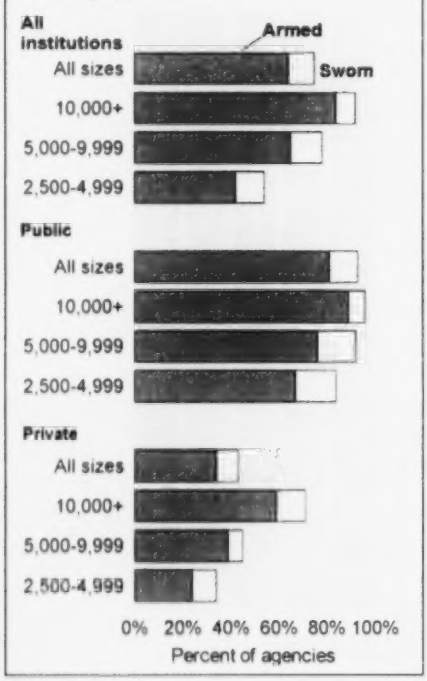


Figure 1

Table 2. Employment by campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Number of agencies	Number of employees: National total and average per campus					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn
Number							
Total	680	20,067	10,651	9,416	8,901	855	8,046
30,000 or more	27	2,525	1,258	1,267	943	42	901
25,000-29,999	30	1,867	1,210	657	1,090	72	1,018
20,000-24,999	33	1,663	1,092	571	670	54	616
15,000-19,999	52	2,205	1,371	834	1,024	137	887
10,000-14,999	108	4,117	2,196	1,921	1,785	226	1,559
5,000-9,999	210	4,630	2,410	2,220	1,768	132	1,636
2,500-4,999	220	3,060	1,114	1,946	1,621	192	1,429
Average per campus							
Total		30	16	14	13	1	12
30,000 or more		94	47	47	35	2	33
25,000-29,999		62	40	22	36	2	34
20,000-24,999		50	33	17	20	2	19
15,000-19,999		42	26	16	20	3	17
10,000-14,999		38	20	18	17	2	14
5,000-9,999		22	12	11	9	1	8
2,500-4,999		14	5	9	7	1	6

Note: Data are for the pay period that included March 15, 1995.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

agencies also employed an average of 35 part-time personnel, nearly all of whom were nonsworn. Agencies on the smallest campuses, those with 2,500 to 4,999 students, reported an average of 14 full-time employees including 5 full-time sworn officers. These agencies had an average of 7 part-time employees, including 6 nonsworn personnel.

Overall, law enforcement agencies serving campuses of 2,500 or more students, had an average of 3.3 full-time employees for every 1,000 students enrolled (table 3). The smallest campuses had the highest ratio, 4 employees per 1,000 students, compared to fewer than 3 per 1,000 on campuses of 15,000 or more students.

When just agencies using sworn officers are considered, the overall average decreased to 3.1 employees per 1,000 students. The smallest campuses had about twice as many sworn officers per 1,000 students (2.7) as the largest ones (1.3), with an overall average of 2.1 sworn campus police officers per 1,000 students.

Among all 4-year campuses in the United States with 2,500 or more students, private institutions (4.5) collectively had nearly twice as many full-time campus law enforcement employees per 1,000 students as public campuses (2.4) (figure 2). Overall, the ratio of sworn officers to students was about the same for the two types of campuses, but private campuses had about 3 times as many nonsworn employees per student. Private campuses had more nonsworn law enforcement employees per student in all enrollment categories, and more sworn officers per student on campuses with 10,000 or more students.

Table 3. Average number of full-time employees of campus law enforcement agencies per 1,000 students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Average number of full-time employees per 1,000 students: All agencies, all employees	Agencies using sworn officers: Total	Agencies using sworn officers: Sworn
Total	3.3	3.1	2.1
30,000 or more	2.6	2.5	1.3
25,000-29,999	2.3	2.3	1.5
20,000-24,999	2.2	2.2	1.5
15,000-19,999	2.4	2.6	1.7
10,000-14,999	3.2	3.1	2.0
5,000-9,999	3.1	3.2	2.1
2,500-4,999	4.0	3.9	2.7

Table 4. Outsourcing of services by campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Proportion of services outsourced: Total with outsourcing	All	At least half, but not all	At least a fourth, but less than half	Less than a fourth
Total	25%	3%	4%	2%	15%
30,000 or more	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%
25,000-29,999	33	0	3	0	30
20,000-24,999	24	3	0	3	18
15,000-19,999	22	0	6	4	12
10,000-14,999	29	3	6	1	19
5,000-9,999	23	3	3	2	14
2,500-4,999	27	6	4	2	14

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

A large majority of the law enforcement services on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students were performed by employees of the university or college; however, 25% of the campuses did outsource, or contract out, for some portion of such services (table 4). Most campuses that outsourced did so for less than a fourth of law enforcement services, and just 3% outsourced all such services.

On campuses where contract officers were used, they were typically employees of a private security firm.

Number of full-time campus law enforcement employees per 1,000 students, by size of campus enrollment and type of institution, 1995

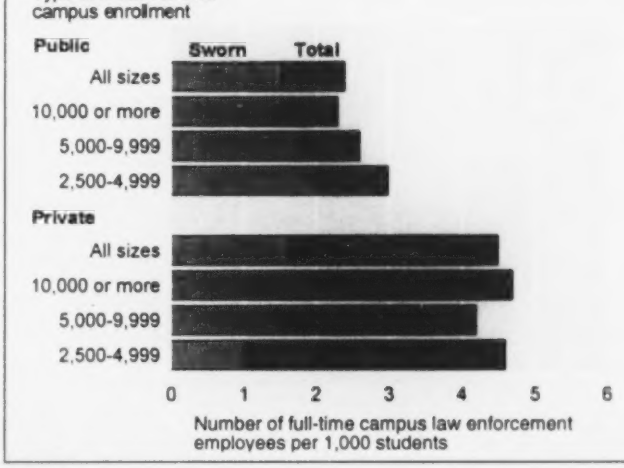


Figure 2

Considerations for categorizing and comparing campuses

The enrollment categories used in this report are based on student head counts for the fall semester of 1993. In most cases, these categories will serve as an appropriate standard for comparing campuses. However, there are many other factors that influence the need for law enforcement services on a given campus. Those discussed here are limited to characteristics of the campus itself, but the characteristics of the surrounding area are also important to consider.

The nature of the student population is one area to consider. For example, about 30% of the students on the campuses served by survey respondents were part-time. On campuses with a much higher or lower percentage of part-time students, the full-time equivalent enrollment may differ enough from other campuses in a given enrollment category to justify comparison with campuses in another enrollment category.

Another factor is the number of campus residents. On the largest campuses served by respondents, about 22% of the students resided on campus. On average, these campuses had in excess of 11,000 persons residing on campus. About 9,800, or 87%, of these residents were students. On the smallest campuses, about 30% of students typically lived on campus. These campuses had an average of slightly more than 1,000 campus residents, 96% of them students.

In addition to students, employees of the college or university form an important segment of the population served by campus law enforcement agencies. If counts for campus employees are added to those for students, the average population served by campus law enforcement agencies increases by 20% overall and by 35% on the largest campuses. The average total campus population served by respondents ranged from an average of about 50,000 on campuses with the largest enrollments to about 4,000 on the smallest campuses.

Some campuses, such as those with extensive medical facilities, will likely have a higher ratio of employees to students than campuses without such facilities. This may change the enrollment category most appropriate for making comparisons. The type and number of facilities located on campus also affect the number of visitors and attendees at special events on campus. Although counts of these groups were not obtained in the BJS survey, their presence does increase the need for law enforcement services.

Physical characteristics of a campus, such as number of buildings, land area, and miles of roads, are also variables to consider when comparing agencies. The largest campuses had an average of nearly 300 buildings spread over an average of about 1,500 acres. The smallest campuses averaged about 40 buildings on nearly 300 acres. The average number of miles of roads ranged from about 20 on campuses with 20,000 or more students to about 5 on those with an enrollment of less than 10,000.

Selected characteristics of U.S. 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

	Average population served						Physical characteristics		
	Students and employees			Students only			Average number of —		
Campus enrollment	Head count	Full-time equivalent*	Living on campus	Head count	Full-time equivalent*	Living on campus	Acres	Buildings	Miles of roads
Total	12,903	11,024	2,538	10,763	9,145	2,367	490	87	8
30,000 or more	50,301	37,791	11,354	37,166	32,482	9,842	1,542	286	18
25,000-29,999	34,044	28,859	6,544	26,838	22,670	6,217	779	154	20
20,000-24,999	29,011	24,857	3,804	22,668	19,180	3,573	836	207	18
15,000-19,999	21,482	18,261	4,080	17,177	14,859	3,824	997	133	14
10,000-14,999	15,119	12,951	2,629	12,171	10,304	2,475	489	100	7
5,000-9,999	8,279	6,996	1,647	7,987	5,963	1,588	292	52	6
2,500-4,999	4,193	3,537	1,058	3,529	2,962	1,015	289	39	4

*Full-time equivalent figures were calculated by weighting part-time totals by 0.5 and adding them to full-time totals.

Overall, 69% of the campuses with contractual law enforcement services used private security officers, while 22% used local police officers, 4% sheriffs' deputies, and 2% State police officers. In many instances where contract officers were used, it was in conjunction with security needs for special events occurring on campus.

Personnel

Job function

Nearly 7 in 8 full-time sworn campus law enforcement personnel were assigned to the area of field operations (table 5). A large majority of those working in field operations, and 78% of all full-time sworn personnel, were uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service. Investigative personnel accounted for 8% of all full-time sworn personnel.

Ten percent of full-time sworn personnel worked in an administrative capacity, while 3% primarily performed duties related to technical support services such as training, fleet management, communications, and crime prevention education.

Among nonsworn personnel, just over a third worked in field operations, and nearly a third performed "other" functions such as building security or parking enforcement. About a fourth provided technical support services.

For sworn personnel, the distribution by job function was consistent across enrollment categories. Nonsworn personnel were much more likely to be categorized under field operations on the smallest campuses, where they were more likely to be used for all services provided.

Table 5. Primary job function of campus law enforcement personnel, 1995

Job function category	Percent of full-time employees		
	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn
Total	100%	100%	100%
Administration	9%	10%	8%
Field operations	65	87	36
Technical support	12	3	25
Other	13	--	31

Note: Excludes agencies with fewer than 10 personnel. "Other" category includes building security officers, parking monitors, and other personnel not categorized elsewhere. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

The largest law enforcement agencies serving 4-year campuses in the United States, 1995

As of March 15, 1995, 19 law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time employees served 4-year campuses. The largest, at Philadelphia's Temple University, had 227 full-time employees, 96 of whom were sworn. The next largest, at New York University, had 215 full-time employees, all nonsworn. The University of California at Berkeley (188), the University of Southern California (180), and the University of Texas at Austin (166) completed the top 5.

Overall, 22 agencies employed 60 or more full-time sworn officers. Columbia University had the largest number of full-time sworn personnel (100) followed by Temple, the University of Pennsylvania (93), St. John's University (87), and the University of Florida (80).

Campus law enforcement agencies with 100 or more full-time employees, 1995

Campus served	Full-time employees
Temple University	227
New York University[a]	215
University of California-Berkeley	188
University of Southern California	180
University of Texas-Austin	166
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	165
Columbia University	150
Duke University	143
Harvard University	139
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	139
University of Florida	139
Saint Louis University	134
Fordham University[a]	130
City Univ. of New York-City College	123
College of Charleston[b]	117
University of Pennsylvania	110
Texas A & M Univ.-College Station	110
St. John's University	104
Thomas Jefferson University	101

[a]Does not employ sworn personnel.
[b]Area served includes Medical University of South Carolina.

Campus law enforcement agencies with 60 or more full-time sworn personnel, 1995

Campus served	Full-time sworn officers
Columbia University	100
Temple University	96
University of Pennsylvania	93
St. John's University	87
University of Florida	80
Yale University	75
College of Charleston*	72
University of California-Berkeley	72
University of South Carolina-Columbia	72
Duke University	70
Howard University	70
University of Pittsburgh	69
Georgia State University	68
George Washington University	67
University of Southern California	67
Vanderbilt University	67
University of Georgia	66
University of Texas-Austin	66
University of Maryland-College Park	65
Harvard University	63
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	63
Virginia Commonwealth University	63

*Area served includes Medical University of South Carolina.

Sex and race

As of March 15, 1995, about 6 in 7 full-time sworn campus law enforcement personnel were male (table 6). The highest percentage of female campus police officers was found on campuses with 30,000 or more students (17%). The percentage of female officers was more than 14% on campuses with 15,000 to 29,999 students, and more than 13% on campuses with at least 2,500 students but fewer than 15,000.

Among nonsworn campus law enforcement employees, 36% were female. The percentage of nonsworn employees who were female ranged from 53% on campuses with 20,000 to 24,999 students to 25% on campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

More than a fourth of the full-time sworn campus police personnel on campuses with 2,500 or more students were members of a racial or ethnic minority (27%) (table 7). The percentage of minority officers ranged from about 29% on campuses with fewer than 15,000 students to about 22% on campuses with an enrollment of 25,000 or more. According to U.S. Department of Education data for the fall 1994 semester, 22% of U.S. residents attending 4-year colleges and universities were members of a racial or ethnic minority.

Table 6. Sex of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of full-time sworn employees			Percent of full-time nonsworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	85.6%	14.4%	100%	64.0%	36.0%
30,000 or more	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	66.1%	33.9%
25,000-29,999	100	85.4	14.6	100	56.9	43.1
20,000-24,999	100	85.7	14.3	100	47.0	53.0
15,000-19,999	100	85.3	14.7	100	61.7	38.3
10,000-14,999	100	86.2	13.8	100	64.3	35.7
5,000-9,999	100	86.5	13.5	100	62.2	37.8
2,500-4,999	100	86.7	13.3	100	74.8	25.2

Blacks accounted for about a fifth of sworn personnel, ranging from about 1 in 4 officers on campuses with fewer than 15,000 students, to about 1 in 7 officers on campuses with 25,000 or more students. Nationwide, about 1 in 10 U.S. students attending 4-year institutions during the fall 1994 semester were black.

Hispanics comprised about 4% of sworn campus police personnel, while those of an Asian or Native American heritage accounted for just under 1% each. Among 4-year U.S. students enrolled for the fall 1994 semester, person of an Hispanic or Asian ethnicity accounted for 5.5% each, and Native Americans for 0.7%.

Among nonsworn personnel in campus law enforcement agencies, about 36% were members of a racial or ethnic minority. By enrollment category, the percentage of nonsworn personnel represented by minorities ranged from about 43% on campuses with 10,000 to 14,999 students to just under 30% on campuses with 20,000 to 24,999 students, or 2,500 to 4,999 students.

About 27% of nonsworn campus law enforcement personnel were black, while 7% were Hispanic. Asians accounted for just under 2%, while Native Americans comprised less than 1% of all nonsworn personnel.

Table 7. Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of full-time sworn employees						Percent of full-time nonsworn employees					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total	100%	73.2%	20.8%	4.3%	.9%	.7%	100%	64.1%	26.8%	7.0%	1.6%	.5%
30,000 or more	100%	77.5%	13.3%	5.9%	2.1%	1.1%	100%	63.7%	26.3%	8.3%	1.3%	.3%
25,000-29,999	100	78.7	14.1	4.7	1.8	.8	100	62.8	25.8	7.8	2.7	.9
20,000-24,999	100	73.6	20.4	4.6	.6	.9	100	70.2	18.7	5.2	5.2	.7
15,000-19,999	100	73.1	18.5	6.5	1.1	.8	100	63.4	22.4	11.8	1.6	.8
10,000-14,999	100	70.9	23.7	4.7	.4	.3	100	56.9	34.0	8.2	.5	.5
5,000-9,999	100	71.0	25.8	2.1	.4	.7	100	65.2	28.5	4.2	1.8	.3
2,500-4,999	100	70.7	24.4	3.4	.3	1.2	100	71.0	21.8	5.7	1.0	.5

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. White and black categories exclude Hispanics. Hispanic category may include any race. Asian category includes Asians and Pacific Islanders.

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Table 8. Screening devices used by campus law enforcement agencies for hiring of new officers, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies screening officer applicants with—								
	Personal interview	Background investigation	Criminal record check	Medical exam	Board interview	Psychological screening	Written aptitude test	Physical agility test	Polygraph exam
Total	98%	95%	94%	69%	61%	56%	39%	36%	10%
30,000 or more	100%	100%	100%	93%	74%	93%	59%	48%	30%
25,000-29,999	100	100	96	93	89	89	82	79	11
20,000-24,999	100	100	100	97	87	77	57	60	20
15,000-19,999	100	98	98	84	80	76	60	56	18
10,000-14,999	100	97	98	80	63	68	47	44	15
5,000-9,999	97	95	95	64	64	52	31	28	6
2,500-4,999	97	91	89	52	42	32	25	23	5

Screening devices used in hiring new officers

During 1995 the large majority of campus law enforcement agencies required officer applicants to pass through a wide range of screening devices to determine his or her suitability. Nearly all agencies conducted personal interviews (98%), background investigations (95%), and criminal record checks (94%) of applicants for officer positions (table 8).

Just over two-thirds of all agencies required applicants to undergo a medical exam, including a large majority of the agencies serving a campus of 10,000 or more students. More than half of agencies serving smaller campuses also required a medical exam of officer applicants.

A majority of all agencies required officer applicants to undergo a psychological screening (56%). About 90% of the agencies serving a campus of 25,000 or more students required a psychological screening, compared to 32% of the agencies serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

A majority of the agencies serving a campus of 15,000 or more students required officer applicants to pass a written aptitude test, including 82% of those on campuses with 25,000 to 29,999 students. Overall, 39% of agencies used written exams.

Just over a third of all agencies required a physical agility test of officer applicants. The proportion requiring a physical agility test ranged from about four-fifths among agencies serving a campus with 25,000 to 29,999 students, to about a fourth among those serving a campus of fewer than 10,000 students.

Agencies using sworn officers typically required officer applicants to pass through more screening devices than those using only nonsworn security personnel (figure 3). For example, while 85% of the agencies using nonsworn security officers required a background investigation and 80% required a criminal record check, 98% of the agencies hiring sworn officers had these two requirements.

Larger differences were found in the use of other screening devices. Medical exams were required by 80% of those using sworn officers compared to 28% of the agencies using only nonsworn personnel, psychological screening by 66% and 17% respectively, and physical agility tests by 44% and 8%.

Screening devices used by campus law enforcement agencies for hiring officers, by type of officers hired, 1995

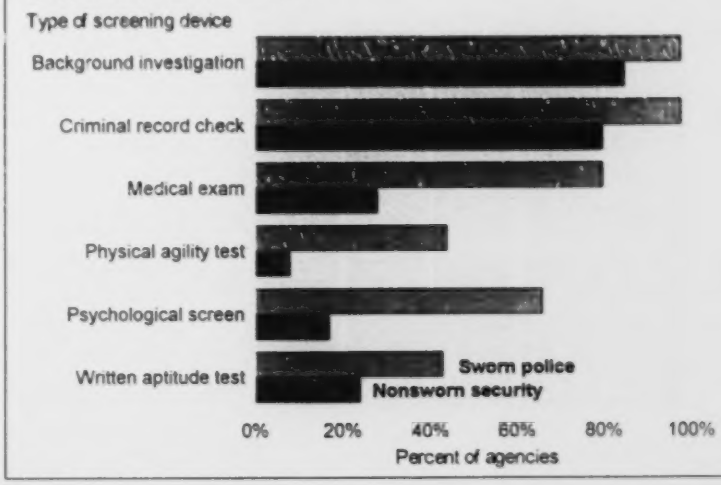


Figure 3

Education requirements for new officers

All agencies serving a campus of 15,000 or more students and 98% of agencies overall had a formal education requirement for new officers (table 9). About 3 in 10 agencies required new officers to have some education beyond high school. Nearly half of those with a college requirement, 13% of all agencies, required a degree. Agencies were much more likely to require a 2-year degree (11%) than a 4-year degree (2%).

Table 9. Minimum educational requirement for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Total with requirement	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of— 4-year college degree	2-year college degree	Some college*	High school diploma
Total	98%	2%	11%	16%	68%
30,000 or more	100%	11%	15%	19%	56%
25,000-29,999	100	0	11	21	68
20,000-24,999	100	3	13	13	70
15,000-19,999	100	0	16	17	67
10,000-14,999	98	2	13	11	71
5,000-9,999	98	2	9	19	67
2,500-4,999	97	1	10	14	70

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Nondegree requirements.

Among agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students, about a fourth had a degree requirement for new officers, with 11% requiring a 4-year degree and 15% a 2-year degree. Overall, nearly half of these agencies serving the largest campuses had some type of college requirement for new officers (44%).

Agencies using nonsworn security officers (27%) were almost as likely to have some type of college requirement as those using sworn police officers (30%); however, the latter group was about twice as likely to have a degree requirement (15% versus 7%). While 3% of the agencies hiring sworn personnel required new sworn officers to have a 4-year degree, none of the agencies using nonsworn officers had such a requirement.

Compared with data collected by BJS from local police in 1993, campus police were more likely to have a college requirement of some type for new officers (30% versus 18%). This difference is mainly attributable to the fact that campus police (16%) were more likely than local police (6%) to have some type of a nondegree college requirement. Similar percentages of local (12%) and campus (14%) police departments had degree requirements for new sworn officers, with 3% of each group requiring a 4-year degree.

Given recent trends toward more law enforcement agencies having a college education requirement, the percentage of local police departments with a college requirement in 1995 was likely to have been closer to that for campus police than the 1993 data indicate.

Training requirements for new officers

All agencies serving a campus of 15,000 or more students required new officer recruits to undergo training, and 96% of agencies overall had a training requirement (table 10). Nine percent of all agencies operated a training academy, including 19% of those serving a campus with 30,000 or more students. About 4% of the full-time sworn personnel in campus law enforcement agencies worked at least part of the time as training officers.

Overall, the average agency training requirement for new officers was about 600 hours, with slightly more-than half of it in the classroom. Training requirements varied considerably by enrollment category, ranging from an average of about 370 total hours on campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students to about 1,000 hours on campuses of 20,000 to 29,999 students.

The differences in officer training requirements between enrollment categories are attributable to some extent to the greater use of nonsworn security officers on smaller campuses. Such personnel typically had to complete substantially fewer hours of training than sworn campus police officers.

Table 10. Training requirements for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required: Classroom	Field
Total	96%	326	270
30,000 or more	100%	387	469
25,000-29,999	100	520	472
20,000-24,999	100	441	585
15,000-19,999	100	373	320
10,000-14,999	98	347	284
5,000-9,999	97	322	238
2,500-4,999	91	229	140

Note: Computation of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.

On campuses with 10,000 or more students, agencies hiring sworn police officers required about 4 times as many training hours of new recruits as agencies hiring nonsworn security officers (figure 4). On smaller campuses, the difference was more than threefold. Aside from their initial training, sworn campus police officers also received an average of more than 50 in-service training hours each during 1995.

Comparing campus and local police agencies with at least 10 but fewer than 100 full-time sworn officers, the total number of training hours required of new officer recruits by campus police agencies (743) was slightly less than that required by local police (820). On the average, campus police agencies (356 hours) required about the same amount of field training as local police (342), but about 90 hours less classroom training.

Applicant and employee drug testing

Just over half of the agencies with sworn officers had a drug testing program for applicants for sworn positions (table 11). In most of these agencies, and 46% of agencies overall, drug testing of applicants was mandatory. Agencies serving the largest campuses (81%) were about three times as likely to have mandatory drug testing of applicants as those serving the smallest campuses (28%).

About a third of the agencies with sworn personnel had a drug testing program for regular field officers (34%), including 62% of those serving the largest campuses. In all enrollment categories, the majority of drug testing programs for regular field officers were based on suspicion of illegal drug use. Overall, 23% of agencies tested officers suspected of drug use.

Hours of training required for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment and type of officer, 1995

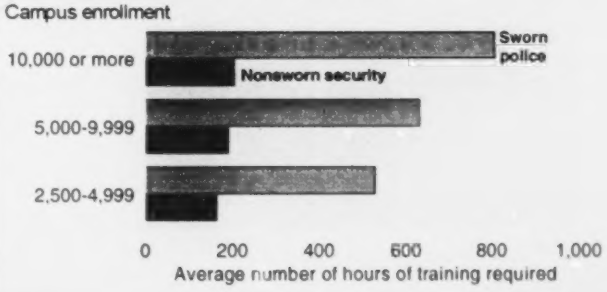


Figure 4

Table 11. Drug testing of applicants and employees in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Personnel category and campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with a drug testing program: Any type of program	Mandatory (all are tested)	Random selection	Suspected use of drugs
Applicants for sworn positions				
Total	53%	46%	3%	7%
30,000 or more	81%	81%	0%	4%
25,000-29,999	62	54	4	0
20,000-24,999	69	62	3	3
15,000-19,999	59	54	2	12
10,000-14,999	56	51	3	14
5,000-9,999	47	41	1	6
2,500-4,999	39	28	4	4
Regular field/patrol officers (sworn only)				
Total	34%	8%	7%	23%
30,000 or more	62%	12%	8%	46%
25,000-29,999	35	4	0	31
20,000-24,999	31	0	7	28
15,000-19,999	37	15	5	32
10,000-14,999	34	13	7	25
5,000-9,999	33	8	9	20
2,500-4,999	27	5	8	12
Nonsworn personnel				
Total	24%	6%	2%	18%
30,000 or more	56%	11%	7%	37%
25,000-29,999	27	8	0	23
20,000-24,999	20	3	0	20
15,000-19,999	27	14	2	23
10,000-14,999	27	9	4	20
5,000-9,999	23	5	2	18
2,500-4,999	19	4	2	12

About a fourth of all agencies had a drug testing program for nonsworn personnel (24%). As with sworn employees, agencies were more likely to test nonsworn employees suspected of drug use (18%) than to have a mandatory (6%) or random selection (2%) program. A majority of the agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students (56%) had a drug testing program for nonsworn employees, with 37% testing those suspected of using illegal drugs.

Expenditures and pay

Operating expenditures

For fiscal 1994, campus law enforcement agencies serving 4-year U.S. campuses with an enrollment of 2,500 or more had an average operating expenditure of nearly $1.3 million, ranging from about $4.3 million on the largest campuses to about $481,000 on the smallest (table 12). In all enrollment categories, about 90% of campus law enforcement agency operating expenditures went toward employee salaries and benefits.

Operating expenditures per agency employee ranged from $37,500 on the largest campuses to $27,300 on the smallest. Overall, agencies cost $32,400 per employee to operate for the year. These figures exclude capital expenditures such as those for equipment purchases or construction.

Table 12. Operating expenditures of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, fiscal 1994

Campus enrollment	Operating expenditures, fiscal 1994			
	Per agency	Per agency employee	Per student	Per student or campus employee
Total	$1,262,000	$32,400	$109	$85
30,000 or more	$4,263,400	$37,500	$116	$82
25,000-29,999	2,712,800	33,800	101	81
20,000-24,999	1,861,500	31,200	82	64
15,000-19,999	1,642,400	32,500	95	69
10,000-14,999	1,495,700	32,200	123	97
5,000-9,999	767,100	30,900	108	86
2,500-4,999	480,800	27,300	135	111

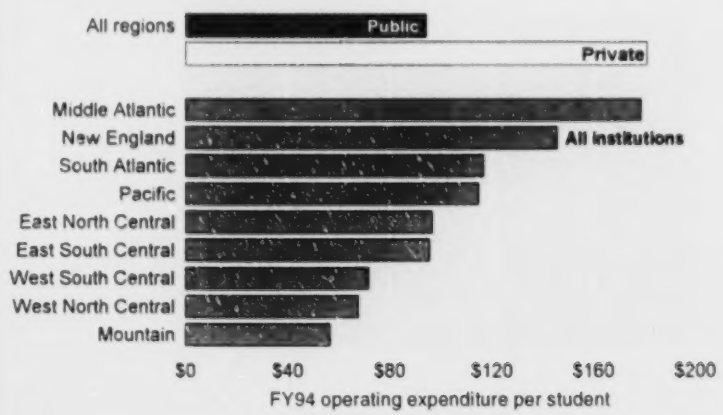
Note: Figures are for fiscal 1994 or the most recent fiscal year completed. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Per agency employee costs were calculated by assigning a weight of .5 to part-time employees.

When annual expenditures are considered on a per student-served basis, the agencies serving the smallest campuses ($135) actually cost the most to operate, and those serving a campus with 20,000 to 24,999 students ($82) cost the least. The overall per student expenditure was $109.

When the total campus population of students and employees is considered, agencies serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students had a per capita expenditure of $111. This was more than $40 above the expenditure for agencies in the 15,000 to 24,999 enrollment range. Overall, campus law enforcement agency operating expenditures were $85 per student or campus employee served.

Per student expenditures for campus law enforcement agencies varied greatly by region; however, in all regions, per student expenditures for law enforcement were greater at private institutions than public ones. Overall, the agencies at campuses under private control cost $181 per student to operate for the year, nearly twice as much as those under public control ($94) (figure 5). Overall, per student expenditures ranged from $179 in the Middle Atlantic region to $57 in the Mountain region.

Annual operating expenditure per student by campus law enforcement agencies, by type of institution for the Nation and by region for all institutions, fiscal year 1994



Note: See appendix table B for which States belong to the regions.

Figure 5

Salaries

In 1995, the average starting salary for chiefs and directors of campus law enforcement agencies serving 2,500 or more students was $45,100, ranging from $59,400 on the largest campuses to $37,900 on the smallest (table 13). Chiefs and directors of agencies in each enrollment category of 10,000 or more had a higher average starting salary than the overall average.

By enrollment category, starting salaries for assistant chiefs and assistant directors ranged from an average of $30,400 on the smallest campuses to $51,800 on the largest campuses with an overall average of $37,200. Average starting salaries for captain ranged from $29,600 to $46,100 with an overall average of $35,400; for lieutenant, from $25,900 to $39,700 with an overall average of $31,700; and for sergeant, from $22,100 to $35,800 with an overall average of $27,000.

The average base starting salary for entry-level officers on 4-year campuses with 2,500 or more students during 1995 was $21,500. Entry-level officers hired on the largest campuses earned an average starting salary of $27,200, nearly 50% more than their counterparts on the smallest campuses. This difference is due in part to the greater use of sworn officers on larger campuses. On average, sworn campus police officers started at a salary of about $22,400, 25% higher than for nonsworn security officers ($17,900) (figure 6).

Table 13. Average base starting salary for selected positions in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

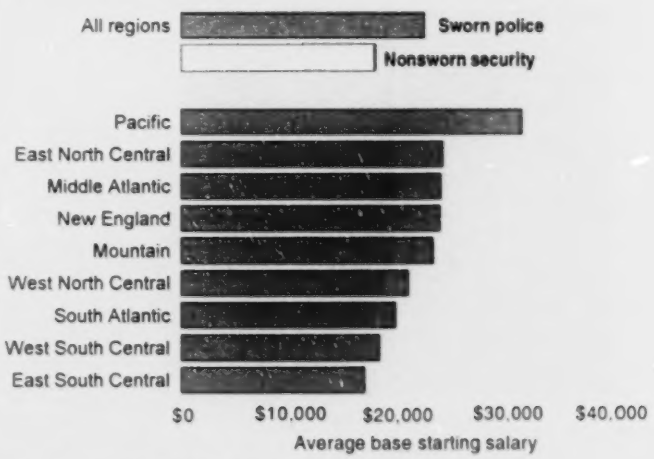
Campus enrollment	Average base starting salary for: Entry-level officer	Sergeant	Lieutenant	Captain	Assistant Chief/ Director	Chief/ Director
Total	$21,500	$27,000	$31,700	$35,400	$37,200	$45,100
30,000 or more	$27,200	$35,800	$39,700	$46,100	$51,800	$59,400
25,000-29,999	24,600	31,800	36,600	36,800	45,100	58,300
20,000-24,999	23,400	29,200	32,800	36,600	40,000	50,300
15,000-19,999	23,900	28,800	32,300	39,300	42,400	53,500
10,000-14,999	22,700	28,100	32,200	33,500	37,600	49,400
5,000-9,999	21,200	26,300	30,100	32,600	34,100	41,800
2,500-4,999	18,600	22,100	25,900	29,600	30,400	37,900

Note: Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest $100. Computation of average salary excludes departments with no full-time employee in that position.

Sworn officers started at an average salary of $31,500 in the Pacific region, about 30% more than in any other region. Starting salaries were lowest for sworn officers in the East South Central ($16,900) and West South Central regions ($18,300).

Based on 1993 BJS salary data for local police agencies converted into 1995 dollars, the average starting salary for entry-level sworn campus police officers was about 10% lower than for local police officers in agencies of comparable size.

Average starting salary for entry-level sworn police officers and nonsworn security officers in all campus law enforcement agencies and for entry-level sworn officers, by region, 1995



Note: See appendix table B for which States belong to the regions.

Figure 6

Special pay

About half of the campus law enforcement agencies that used sworn personnel offered shift differential pay (49%) to full-time officers (table 14). At least half of the agencies in each enrollment category except the largest and smallest offered shift differential pay. Slightly more than a third of the agencies on campuses of 30,000 or more students or 2,500 to 4,999 students had shift differential pay.

A third of all agencies offered merit pay to qualifying full-time officers. Merit pay was most frequently authorized by agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 to 29,999 or 15,000 to 19,999, where about half offered it. About 3 in 10 agencies serving a campus with fewer than 15,000 students offered merit pay to full-time sworn officers.

Nearly a fifth of all agencies offered education incentive pay (19%) to full-time officers. Education incentive pay was offered by more than a third of the agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more or 20,000 to 24,999. Just 1 in 9 agencies serving the smallest campuses offered this type of special pay.

Approximately 1 in 12 agencies offered special pay for hazardous duty to full-time sworn officers. About a sixth of the agencies on campuses with 30,000 or more students or 20,000 to 24,999 students offered hazardous duty pay. Less than a tenth of the agencies serving a campus with fewer than 15,000 students did so.

Collective bargaining and officer membership organizations

About two-fifths of the agencies with sworn personnel authorized collective bargaining for officers (39%)

Table 14. Campus law enforcement agencies authorizing special pay for full-time sworn personnel, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing pay for: Shift differential	Merit	Education incentive	Hazardous duty
Total	49%	33%	19%	8%
30,000 or more	35%	35%	36%	16%
25,000-29,999	57	48	18	11
20,000-24,999	55	41	34	17
15,000-19,999	50	48	23	10
10,000-14,999	61	28	18	6
5,000-9,999	50	29	18	7
2,500-4,999	38	30	11	5

(table 15). Agencies serving a campus with 25,000 to 29,999 students (61%) were the most likely to authorize collective bargaining for sworn personnel, and agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 2,500 to 4,999 (20%) were the least likely. In a comparison of agencies with at least 10 but fewer than 100 full-time sworn officers, local police (65% in 1993) were more likely than campus police (43%) to authorize collective bargaining for officers.

A third of campus law enforcement agencies authorized collective bargaining for nonsworn employees, including a majority of those serving the largest campuses (59%). More than 40% of the agencies on campuses with an enrollment of at least 10,000 but less than 30,000 also authorized collective bargaining for nonsworn personnel.

A majority of all agencies authorized sworn personnel to join a police association (57%) (table 16). Nearly two-thirds of those serving a campus with 25,000 or more students authorized police association membership, as did a majority in every other category except that of 20,000 to 24,999 (45%).

Forty-six percent of all agencies with sworn personnel authorized membership in a police union. Agencies in the 20,000 to 24,999 enrollment category (62%) were twice as likely to authorize police union membership as those serving a campus with an enrollment of 2,500 to 4,999 (31%).

Nearly a fourth of all agencies allowed sworn personnel to join a nonpolice union (23%). Agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 10,000 to 14,999 (36%) were the most likely to authorize nonpolice unions, and those serving a campus with an enrollment of 15,000 to 19,999 (10%) were the least.

Table 15. Campus law enforcement agencies authorizing collective bargaining, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining for — Sworn employees	Nonsworn employees
Total	39%	33%
30,000 or more	50%	59%
25,000-29,999	61	46
20,000-24,999	48	43
15,000-19,999	46	47
10,000-14,999	45	41
5,000-9,999	40	37
2,500-4,999	20	12

Table 16. Campus law enforcement agencies authorizing police membership organizations, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing membership by sworn personnel in — Police association	Police union	Nonpolice union
Total	57%	46%	23%
30,000 or more	65%	54%	15%
25,000-29,999	64	57	21
20,000-24,999	45	62	17
15,000-19,999	61	41	10
10,000-14,999	57	45	36
5,000-9,999	56	51	28
2,500-4,999	56	31	15

Operations

Patrol and response

All agencies reported they provided their campus with patrol services. Nearly all (96%) agencies provided 24-hour patrol coverage at all times, including all agencies serving a campus with 10,000 or more students.

All agencies serving a campus with 20,000 or more students used automobiles for patrol during the two 24-hour target periods designated in the survey, as did over 90% of those serving smaller campuses (table 17). Nearly 3 in 4 agencies used foot patrol (72%), including about 4 in 5 agencies serving the smallest campuses (81%).

Bicycle patrol (32%) was used by about a third of all agencies. More than two-thirds of the agencies serving a campus of 25,000 or more students had patrol officers on bikes. In contrast, just a fourth of the agencies serving a campus of 5,000 to 9,999 students, and a seventh of those serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students used bicycle patrol.

On campuses with 20,000 or more students, nearly two-thirds of the patrol units deployed were automobile units compared to about half on smaller campuses. Foot patrol accounted for about two-fifths of the units deployed on the campuses with fewer than 20,000 students, compared to about a fourth on larger campuses. Bicycle units comprised 10% of the total patrol deployment on campuses with 25,000 or more students compared to 4% on the smallest campuses.

Regardless of the type of patrol, agencies were much more likely to deploy one-officer units than two-officer units. For example, 90% used one-officer automobile units, but just 20% deployed two-officer automobile units. Similar preferences for one-officer units were found for foot (65% versus 12%), and bicycle (30% versus 1%) patrol.

Table 17. Selected types of patrol units used by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies using each type of patrol				Percent of all patrol units deployed			
	Auto	Foot	Bicycle	Other*	Auto	Foot	Bicycle	Other*
Total	94%	72%	32%	14%	52%	36%	7%	5%
30,000 or more	100%	69%	77%	42%	59%	27%	10%	5%
25,000-29,999	100	67	67	15	62	23	10	5
20,000-24,999	100	67	47	10	66	23	8	3
15,000-19,999	93	69	49	16	46	39	9	6
10,000-14,999	98	63	38	12	50	39	6	5
5,000-9,999	93	72	25	11	48	40	6	5
2,500-4,999	91	81	14	16	50	40	4	7

Note: Table based on patrol units deployed during two 24-hour periods covering a Wednesday and a Saturday during the most recent week with normal patrol activity.
*Includes golf cart, motorcycle, and other patrol types not specified elsewhere.

Ninety percent of all agencies had primary responsibility for dispatching calls for service to officers (table 18). More than 95% of the agencies on campuses with 10,000 or more students performed dispatch functions, including all agencies serving a campus of 25,000 to 29,999 students.

For nearly a fourth of all agencies, including about a third of those serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students, their communication-related duties extended to the operation of the general campus switchboard.

Table 18. Communication functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for —	
	Dispatching calls for service	Campus switchboard operation
Total	90%	22%
30,000 or more	96%	4%
25,000-29,999	100	11
20,000-24,999	97	7
15,000-19,999	96	4
10,000-14,999	97	16
5,000-9,999	90	26
2,500-4,999	83	34

Nearly two-thirds of all agencies participated in an emergency 911 telephone system whereby one of their units could be dispatched as a result of a call to 911 or its equivalent (table 19). Two-fifths of these systems were enhanced ones, capable of pinpointing the location of a caller automatically.

The percentage of campus law enforcement agencies participating in a 911 system ranged from 96% of those

Table 19. Campus law enforcement agencies participating in a 911 emergency telephone system, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies participating in a 911 telephone system		
	Total	Enhanced	Basic
Total	64%	26%	38%
30,000 or more	96%	63%	33%
25,000-29,999	75	43	32
20,000-24,999	67	43	23
15,000-19,999	89	40	49
10,000-14,999	60	28	33
5,000-9,999	64	21	44
2,500-4,999	54	16	38

Note: Participation is defined as the capability to dispatch a unit as the result of a call to a 911 system. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

serving a campus of 30,000 or more students to 54% of those serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students.

Nearly two-thirds of the agencies on campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more (63%) had enhanced 911, as did nearly half of those serving a campus with at least 20,000 but fewer than 30,000 students (43%).

In all enrollment categories, public institutions were more likely than those under private control to have a campus law enforcement agency that participated in a 911 system (figure 7). The difference was greatest on campuses with 10,000 or more students, where 76% of the agencies serving public institutions were 911 participants compared to 57% of those at private institutions.

In addition to 911 capabilities, many campus law enforcement agencies equipped their campus with special emergency phones, often called blue light phones, that connect directly with the campus police when picked up. Blue light phone systems, or their equivalent, were in operation on all campuses with 25,000 or more students during 1995 (table 20). About 9 in 10 campuses with 10,000 to 24,999 students, 7 in 10 with 5,000 to 9,999 students, and 6 in 10 with 2,500 to 4,999 students had blue light phone systems.

The average number of phones in campus blue light systems was 34, ranging from about 70 on campuses with 25,000 or more students to 13 on campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students. The smallest campuses had an average of about 10 blue light phones per 2,500 students, compared to about 4 per 2,500 on the largest campuses. Overall, agencies operating a blue light phone system had an average of about 8 phones per 2,500 students.

Table 20. Campus law enforcement agencies operating a blue light emergency phone system or equivalent, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies operating a blue light system	Average number of phones in system	Average number of phones per 2,500 students
Total	77%	34	8
30,000 or more	100%	70	4
25,000-29,999	100	74	8
20,000-24,999	90	52	5
15,000-19,999	96	45	6
10,000-14,999	89	38	7
5,000-9,999	71	23	8
2,500-4,999	61	13	10

Among campuses with 10,000 or more students, those under public control (94%) were slightly more likely to have a blue light phone system than those under private control (89%) (figure 7). Private institutions were more likely to have a blue light system than public ones on campuses with 5,000 to 9,999 students (80% versus 68%), and campuses with 2,500 to 4,999 students (69% versus 51%). The blue light systems on private campuses had an average of about 10 phones per 2,500 students, compared to about 5 on public campuses.

Emergency response systems of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment and type of institution, 1995

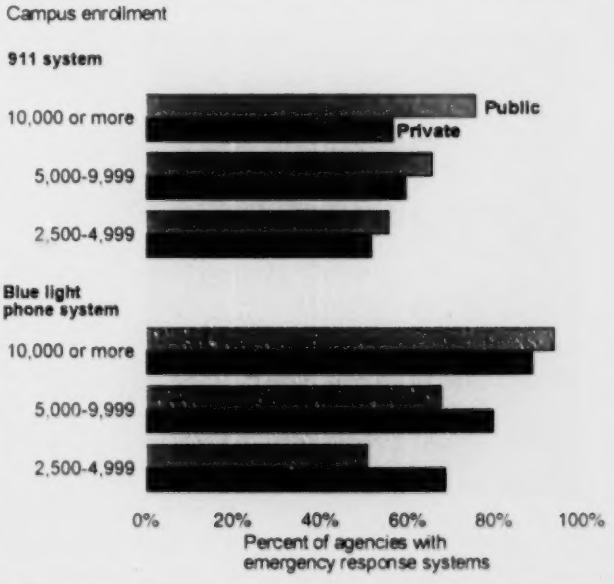


Figure 7

Crime investigation

A majority of all agencies had primary responsibility for the investigation of homicides (58%) occurring on campus, including about 90% of those serving a campus of 25,000 or more students (table 21). Three-fourths of all agencies handled the investigation of other serious violent crimes such as forcible sex offenses, robbery, or aggravated assault. A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category investigated these violent crimes, including nearly all agencies serving a campus of 20,000 or more students.

About two-thirds of all agencies were responsible for arson investigations (65%), including nearly all of those serving a campus of 25,000 or more students. More than three-fourths (78%) of all agencies investigated other major property crimes like burglary, larceny, or motor vehicle theft. A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category, including nearly all of those on campuses of 20,000 students or more, had primary investigative responsibility for these crimes.

In cases where the campus law enforcement agency was not the primary investigative agency for a crime occurring on campus, that responsibility was typically either deferred completely to a local law enforcement agency, or handled jointly with that agency.

Table 21. Crime investigation by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for investigation of—			
	Violent crimes		Property crimes	
	Homicide[a]	Other[b]	Arson	Other[c]
Total	58%	75%	65%	78%
30,000 or more	93%	96%	96%	96%
25,000-29,999	89	96	96	96
20,000-24,999	80	93	87	100
15,000-19,999	62	78	71	80
10,000-14,999	58	76	66	76
5,000-9,999	58	80	65	83
2,500-4,999	43	59	50	65

[a]Includes murder and manslaughter.
[b]Includes rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c]Includes burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Drug and vice enforcement

Eighty-four percent of all agencies had primary responsibility for the enforcement of drug laws on campus (table 22). Nearly all of the agencies on campuses with an enrollment of 20,000 or more had drug enforcement responsibilities, as did about 9 in 10 agencies serving a campus of 5,000 to 14,999 students.

Fifteen percent of all agencies participated in a multi-agency drug enforcement task force during 1994. More than a third of the agencies serving campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more (37%) or 20,000 to 24,999 (40%) participated in a drug task force.

Fifteen percent of all agencies received money or goods from a drug asset forfeiture program during fiscal 1994. About 4 in 10 of the agencies serving a campus with 20,000 or more students had asset forfeiture receipts compared to fewer than 1 in 10 of those serving a campus with fewer than 10,000 students.

A majority of all agencies (56%) were responsible for the enforcement of vice laws, including 89% of those on campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more (table 23). Agencies serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students (40%) were the least likely to have vice enforcement duties.

Table 22. Drug enforcement activities of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies		
	With primary responsibility for enforcing drug laws	Participating in a multi-agency drug enforcement task force	With receipts from a drug asset forfeiture program
Total	84%	15%	15%
30,000 or more	96%	37%	44%
25,000-29,999	96	21	39
20,000-24,999	97	40	37
15,000-19,999	91	24	22
10,000-14,999	89	16	19
5,000-9,999	87	10	5
2,500-4,999	72	8	8

Table 23. Vice enforcement by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for vice enforcement
Total	56%
30,000 or more	89%
25,000-29,999	68
20,000-24,999	73
15,000-19,999	69
10,000-14,999	60
5,000-9,999	56
2,500-4,999	40

A brief history of campus law enforcement in the United States

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In the mid-1600's, American colleges made long lists of rules and relied on common law to govern student lives, but the schools had not yet identified a position responsible for enforcement. College presidents, faculty members, and even janitors performed security or "policing" functions (Neal, 1980).

The early enforcement efforts at U.S. higher education institutions tended to focus on "the avoidance of fires and the protection of property from both straying animals and irate townsfolk" (Gelber, 1972).

At some colleges, unmarried professors and tutors lived in the undergraduate dormitories and acted as "spies, policemen, and judges" (Rudolph, 1962). College faculty members also monitored student behavior at mealtimes and in the dorms, as at the University of Florida in the late 1800's (Proctor, 1958).

In the mid-1800's, some colleges tried to involve their students in discipline and policing. For example, Amherst organized a "house of students" and students at Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute formed a student association "which was permitted by the faculty to take over many of the functions of policing the institution" (Brubacher and Willis, 1968).

Colleges like Princeton created the position of "proctor" to assist in handling discipline and policing. Witsil (1979) offers the following description: "the office of the Proctor, our designation for university police officer, was instituted in 1870 by President McCosh to help discharge the disciplinary duties of the University."

In the late 1800's, frequent, bloody confrontations between Yale University students and Connecticut townspeople led to a more formalized policing response to campus crime. An ad hoc committee of university members and city residents recommended that two New Haven police officers be stationed on the Yale campus. Thus, the first official campus police force was formed in 1894 at Yale (Powell, 1981).

In the early 20th century, the evolving role of campus police combined in different measures watchmen and deans of students (Esposito and Stormer, 1989). Protection of property and building security were predominant duties. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, bootleg alcohol became a campus problem. Later, during the 1940's and 1950's, vandalism and other disturbances were often found to be alcohol-related (Powell, 1981). By this time, campus police often had the dual roles of monitoring student conduct and enforcing laws.

Dramatic changes in campus policing resulted from the increased number of college students after World War II. Rapid increases forced an expansion of campus boundaries and altered university life. The accompanying problems of crowding and crime often exceeded the capability of campus security agencies (Shoemaker, 1995).

By the 1950's and continuing into the early 1960's, campus law enforcement agencies were making necessary upgrades to their effectiveness. Many new campus officers were retired former city or military police (Sloan, 1992). Professional organizations, such as the International Association of College and University Security Directors, now the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) were formed during the 1950's and 1960's (Gelber, 1972). During this time, campus police departments were often organizationally part of the physical plant division or the dean of students office (Powell, 1981).

Legal, social, and international events in the 1960's and early 1970's dramatically changed the role of campus police. The 1961 landmark case of *Dickson* v. *Alabama Board of Education* brought full adult rights and responsibilities for students, replacing the legal concept of "in loco parentis" historically followed by colleges and universities. During the social upheavals of the period, the duties of campus agencies began to mirror more closely those of traditional law enforcement. Many campuses developed their own police departments, and by the early 1970's officers at State institutions typically had full arrest powers granted by statute or through local deputization (Gelber, 1972).

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Sloan, J. (1992) "The Modern Campus Police: An Analysis of Their Evolution, Structure, and Function." *American Journal of Police,* 11(1): 85-104.

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Traffic-related functions

A large majority of agencies performed traffic-related functions including the enforcement of traffic laws (84%), investigation of traffic accidents (88%) and traffic direction and control (89%) (table 24). At least 79% of the agencies in every enrollment category were responsible for enforcing traffic laws, including all of those serving a campus with an enrollment of 20,000 to 24,999. The percentage of agencies with primary responsibility for investigating traffic accidents ranged from 80% on the smallest campuses to 96% on the largest. Traffic direction and control functions were performed by 85% or more of the agencies in each enrollment category, including 93% of those serving a campus of 20,000 to 29,999 students.

Vehicles on campus also create the need for parking-related functions, and in many cases these are the responsibility of campus law enforcement agencies. Eighty-five percent of all agencies were responsible for parking enforcement on campus, and 72% were responsible for the administration of campus parking services (table 25).

In general, agencies serving smaller campuses were more likely to have parking-related responsibilities than those on larger campuses. More than 90% of the agencies serving a campus with fewer than 10,000 students, and 84% of those serving a campus with 10,000 to 14,999 students handled parking enforcement. In contrast, less than half of the agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students (48%) had parking enforcement responsibilities.

Likewise, 90% of the agencies serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students, and 83% of those serving a campus with 5,000 to 9,999 students had primary responsibility for the administration of parking services on campus. Less than half of the agencies serving a campus of 15,000 or more students were responsible for parking administration, including just 15% of those on campuses with an enrollment of 30,000 or more.

Table 24. Traffic-related functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for— Enforcement of traffic laws	Accident investigation	Traffic direction and control
Total	84%	88%	89%
30,000 or more	93%	96%	89%
25,000-29,999	86	93	93
20,000-24,999	100	93	93
15,000-19,999	82	87	82
10,000-14,999	86	91	90
5,000-9,999	84	91	91
2,500-4,999	79	80	85

Table 25. Parking and transportation functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for — Parking enforcement	Parking administration	Campus transportation
Total	85%	72%	25%
30,000 or more	48%	15%	4%
25,000-29,999	57	39	21
20,000-24,999	67	43	13
15,000-19,999	56	44	24
10,000-14,999	84	64	22
5,000-9,999	92	83	28
2,500-4,999	98	90	29

A fourth of all agencies were responsible for the operation of a campus transportation system, including nearly 30% of the agencies serving a campus with fewer than 10,000 students. Just 4% of the agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students operated a campus transportation system.

Security for buildings and facilities

A large majority of campus law enforcement agencies were responsible for the lockup and unlocking of campus buildings (85%) (table 26). Agencies in the smallest enrollment category (96%) were twice as likely to be responsible for providing building lockup services as those on the largest campuses (48%). At least 69% of the agencies in each of the other enrollment categories performed building lockup services, including 89% of those serving a campus with 5,000 to 9,999 students.

Eighty percent of all agencies, including nearly all of those serving a campus with 10,000 or more students, were responsible for central alarm monitoring. About three-fourths of the agencies serving a campus with 5,000 to 9,999 students (76%), and about two-thirds of those serving 2,500 to 4,999 students (65%) were responsible for alarm monitoring.

More than 40% of the agencies on campuses with fewer than 10,000 students had primary responsibility for key control — about twice the percentage among agencies serving a

Table 26. Building security functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for — Building lockup/ unlock	Central alarm monitoring	Key control
Total	85%	80%	38%
30,000 or more	48%	93%	22%
25,000-29,999	82	96	32
20,000-24,999	77	97	27
15,000-19,999	69	93	31
10,000-14,999	77	94	32
5,000-9,999	89	76	45
2,500-4,999	96	65	41

campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more. Overall, 38% of agencies had campus key control responsibilities.

In addition to providing security for standard campus buildings used for instructional, administrative, and residential purposes, 4 in 5 agencies had primary responsibility for providing security for special events occurring at campus stadiums (70%) or arenas (67%) (table 27). Nearly all of the agencies serving a campus of 20,000 or more students provided security for stadium or arena events, as did about four-fifths of those serving a campus with 5,000 to 14,999 students, and about three-fourths of those serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

While stadium and arena events create temporary needs for large increases in security personnel, a medical facility on campus creates the need for personnel to provide around-the-clock security for these facilities and the accompanying large number of employees, patients and visitors. During 1995, about 1 in 8 agencies serving 4-year campuses with an enrollment of 2,500 or more provided security for a medical center or hospital located on their campus.

Fifty-two percent of the agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students provided security for a medical facility as did 29% of those serving a campus of 25,000 to 29,999 students, and 23% of those serving a campus with 20,000 to 24,999 students. Just 5% of the agencies on campuses with fewer than 10,000 students provided security for a medical facility.

Nearly half of the agencies on campuses with 30,000 or more students (48%) provided security for a nuclear reactor facility. However, few agencies on campuses with an enrollment of less than 25,000 were responsible for providing security at a nuclear facility, and just 7% of all agencies performed this function.

Table 27. Special security functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies providing security for: Special events: Either type	Special events: Stadium	Special events: Arena	Medical center/ hospital	Nuclear facility
Total	80%	70%	67%	12%	7%
30,000 or more	100%	93%	100%	52%	48%
25,000-29,999	96	96	96	29	18
20,000-24,999	93	83	87	23	7
15,000-19,999	80	80	76	16	4
10,000-14,999	79	69	65	15	7
5,000-9,999	82	69	67	6	4
2,500-4,999	72	59	54	4	1

Comparing agencies on the 50 largest and 50 smallest campuses illustrates how agency responsibilities vary with enrollment size (figure 8). The agencies on the 50 largest campuses were more likely than the smaller agencies to perform central alarm monitoring, investigate serious crimes, and provide security for special facilities and events. The agencies on the 50 smallest campuses were more likely than those serving the largest campuses to be responsible for building lockup, personal safety escorts, and parking enforcement.

Selected responsibilities of campus law enforcement agencies serving the 50 largest and 50 smallest campuses, 1995

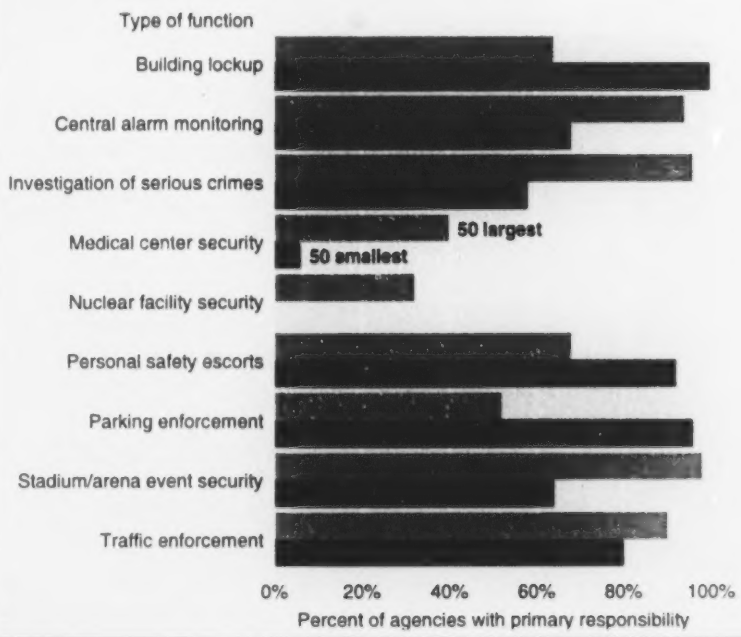

Figure 8

Special public safety functions

During 1995 many of the law enforcement agencies serving campuses of 2,500 or more students performed special functions related to public safety that went beyond the scope of traditional law enforcement duties. For example, more than a third were responsible for emergency medical services (36%), including about two-fifths of those serving a campus with fewer than 10,000 students (table 28). More than a third of all agencies were responsible for animal control, including half of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 to 29,999 students.

Campus fire inspection was a responsibility for 30% of all agencies. Forty-six percent of the agencies serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students performed this function, compared to 11% of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students.

For 19% of all agencies, fire-related duties extended into the area of emergency fire services. The percentage of agencies providing emergency fire services ranged from 4% on the largest campuses to 27% on the smallest.

Search-and-rescue operations were performed by 29% of all agencies, and at least a fifth of the agencies in each enrollment category had this responsibility.

Functions related to campus environmental health and safety were a responsibility of a fourth of all agencies, including about a third of those on the smallest campuses.

Table 28. Special public safety functions of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for: Emergency medical services	Animal control	Fire inspection	Search and rescue	Environmental health and safety	Emergency fire services
Total	36%	35%	30%	29%	25%	19%
30,000 or more	22%	37%	11%	37%	11%	4%
25,000-29,999	36	50	11	39	18	21
20,000-24,999	23	23	13	20	7	13
15,000-19,999	24	33	29	38	20	18
10,000-14,999	31	36	19	22	21	9
5,000-9,999	39	31	30	35	27	21
2,500-4,999	42	37	46	23	34	27

Equipment

Sidearms

Sixty-four percent of the law enforcement agencies serving a campus of 2,500 or more students used armed patrol officers (table 1). In 83% of the agencies employing sworn personnel, patrol officers were authorized to carry a sidearm. In addition, 14, or 8%, of the agencies that used nonsworn security officers reported their officers had received special State or local certification to carry a sidearm.

Among the agencies using armed officers, 76% authorized the use of an semiautomatic sidearm, including over 80% of those serving a campus of 20,000 or more students (table 29).

A comparison of campus police departments using armed officers with local police departments of similar size shows that local police (95% in 1993) were more likely to authorize the use of semiautomatic sidearms than campus police (77%).

By far the type of semiautomatic sidearm most commonly authorized for use by campus police officers during 1995, was the 9mm (64%). Other semiautomatic weapons authorized by 9% or more of all agencies included the .40, .45, .380, and 10mm varieties.

Nearly two-thirds of campus law enforcement agencies using armed officers authorized the use of revolvers.

Table 29. Selected types of sidearms authorized for use by officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing — Semi-automatic: Any	9mm	.40	.45	.380	10mm	Revolver: Any	.38	.357
Total	76%	64%	34%	19%	14%	9%	65%	53%	44%
30,000 or more	85%	73%	35%	27%	27%	15%	58%	54%	23%
25,000-29,999	89	74	30	17	5	17	67	54	38
20,000-24,999	82	71	32	31	16	4	61	44	43
15,000-19,999	67	49	38	13	16	13	53	41	37
10,000-14,999	77	56	40	20	12	11	62	52	43
5,000-9,999	78	67	33	14	14	5	66	54	46
2,500-4,999	69	65	31	24	15	8	74	59	55

Note: Table excludes agencies not using armed officers. Specific calibers of sidearms listed in table are limited to those which at least 9% of all agencies authorized.

Table 30. Supply of sidearms in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies supplying sidearms
Total	82%
30,000 or more	100%
25,000-29,999	81
20,000-24,999	86
15,000-19,999	86
10,000-14,999	87
5,000-9,999	77
2,500-4,999	74

Note: Table excludes agencies not using armed officers.

The types of revolvers most commonly authorized were the .38 (53%) and the .357 (44%).

Among agencies that used armed officers, 82% supplied their officers' sidearms, including all agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students (table 30). More than 80% of the agencies serving a campus with 10,000 to 29,999 students supplied officer sidearms, as did more than 70% of the agencies serving a campus with 2,500 to 9,999 students.

Body armor

About a fourth (27%) of all agencies required at least some of their regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty (table 31). This included 20% who required all regular field officers to wear armor and 7% who applied this requirement to some officers depending on assignment. A majority of the agencies on the largest campuses (56%) had a body armor requirement, with 37% of these agencies requiring all field officers to wear protective armor.

About a third of the agencies serving a campus with 10,000 to 29,999 students required at least some officers to wear body armor. Thirty-two percent of those on campuses with an enrollment of 25,000 to 29,999 applied the requirement to all field officers. About 1 in 4 agencies serving a campus of 5,000 to 9,999 students, and 1 in 7 serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students had some type of armor wear requirement. Like the agencies on larger campuses, the requirement usually applied to all field officers. Among agencies that did not require officers to wear body armor, 7% required officers to sign a disclaimer.

Nearly half (47%) of all agencies supplied protective body armor to their officers (table 32). A majority of the agencies serving campuses with 10,000 or more students supplied armor to officers, with those serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 to 29,999 (86%) the most likely to do so. Agencies serving a campus of 2,500 to 4,999 students (26%) were the least likely to supply armor. Five percent of agencies provided a cash allowance for the purchase of armor, including 11% of those serving a campus with 30,000 or more students.

Table 31. Body armor requirements for officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies requiring regular field officers to wear protective armor while on duty		
	Total	All officers	Some officers
Total	27%	20%	7%
30,000 or more	56%	37%	19%
25,000-29,999	36	32	4
20,000-24,999	37	23	13
15,000-19,999	29	18	11
10,000-14,999	37	23	14
5,000-9,999	26	21	5
2,500-4,999	14	12	2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Nonlethal weapons

About 9 in 10 agencies serving a campus with 15,000 or more students authorized their officers to use a baton as a nonlethal weapon (table 33). About 8 in 10 agencies serving a campus of 10,000 to 14,999 students, and 7 in 10 agencies serving a campus of 5,000 to 9,999 students authorized batons. Overall, 71% of agencies authorized batons, with the agencies serving the smallest campuses (55%) the least likely to allow their use.

Collapsible batons (45%) were the type of baton most frequently authorized, followed by the PR-24 (34%) and traditional (30%) types. A majority of the agencies serving a campus of 15,000 or more students authorized the use of collapsible batons, including about three-fourths of those serving a campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more.

Although collapsible batons were the type most commonly authorized regardless of enrollment category, about half of the agencies serving a campus of 15,000 to 29,999 students authorized PR-24 batons, and more than 40% of those serving a campus of 25,000 or more students authorized traditional batons.

Table 32. Supply of or cash allowance for protective body armor in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies supplying or providing cash allowance for armor	
	Supplied	Cash allowance
Total	47%	5%
30,000 or more	70%	11%
25,000-29,999	86	4
20,000-24,999	67	7
15,000-19,999	64	2
10,000-14,999	56	1
5,000-9,999	45	7
2,500-4,999	26	4

Table 33. Types of batons authorized for use by officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing batons: Any type	Collapsible	PR-24	Traditional
Total	71%	45%	34%	30%
30,000 or more	89%	74%	37%	41%
25,000-29,999	93	61	50	46
20,000-24,999	90	57	47	40
15,000-19,999	87	62	47	31
10,000-14,999	80	47	40	35
5,000-9,999	68	43	28	30
2,500-4,999	55	31	29	20

Table 34. Nonlethal weapons other than batons authorized for use by officers in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing: Pepper spray	Tear gas, personal	Tear gas, large volume	Carotid hold	Choke hold	Stun gun	Flash/bang grenade
Total	56%	11%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%
30,000 or more	59%	26%	26%	11%	0%	15%	15%
25,000-29,999	71	32	18	14	7	4	4
20,000-24,999	70	10	10	3	0	3	0
15,000-19,999	64	2	4	11	4	0	0
10,000-14,999	62	12	1	6	2	3	0
5,000-9,999	55	9	2	3	1	1	1
2,500-4,999	46	10	3	3	2	1	0

In addition to batons, the only other type of nonlethal weapon authorized by a majority of agencies was pepper spray (56%) (table 34). About 7 in 10 agencies serving a campus with 20,000 to 29,999 students, and more than 6 in 10 serving a campus with 10,000 to 19,999 students authorized their officers to use pepper spray. Only on the smallest campuses did less than half of the agencies authorize the use of pepper spray.

About 1 in 8 agencies authorized the use of tear gas, with about twice as many authorizing it in the personal issue size (11%) as in the bulk form (5%). About a third of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students authorized the use of tear gas in some form.

Other nonlethal weapons authorized by small percentages of campus law enforcement agencies included carotid holds (5%), choke holds (2%), electric stun guns (2%), and flash/bang grenades (1%). Fifteen percent of the agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students authorized these latter two types of weapons.

In 95% of the campus law enforcement agencies employing sworn personnel, officers were authorized to use one or more types of nonlethal weapons (figure 9). In contrast, just 39% of the agencies using nonsworn security officers authorized them to use nonlethal weapons. In some cases these policies were dictated by law.

A majority of the agencies using sworn officers authorized the use of a baton (84%) or pepper spray (64%), compared to about a fourth of those using nonsworn personnel. Sworn officers were also more likely to be authorized to use tear gas or choke and carotid holds, although only small percentages of campus officers, sworn or nonsworn, were authorized to use these types of nonlethal weapons.

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn police officers and nonsworn security officers in campus law enforcement agencies, 1995

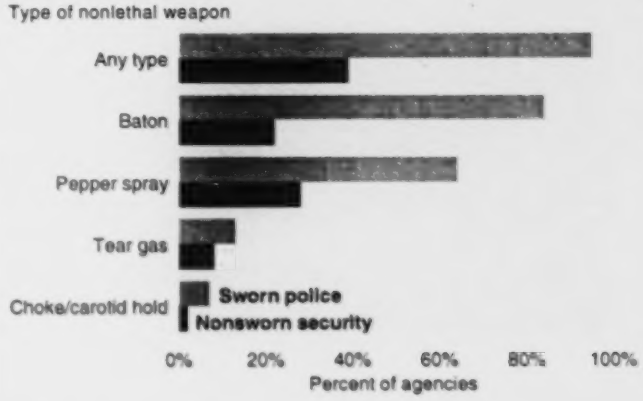

Figure 9

Table 35. Use of marked and unmarked cars by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies operating cars		
	Either type	Marked	Unmarked
Total	94%	91%	64%
30,000 or more	100%	100%	96%
25,000-29,999	100	100	100
20,000-24,999	100	100	100
15,000-19,999	96	96	84
10,000-14,999	98	96	76
5,000-9,999	94	90	60
2,500-4,999	88	83	40

Vehicles

Ninety-four percent of all agencies used automobiles as a part of their daily operations, including all agencies serving a campus of 20,000 or more students (table 35). Ninety-one percent of agencies operated marked cars, and 64% used unmarked cars.

The average number of cars operated ranged from 15 on the largest campuses to 3 on the smallest, with an overall average of 6. About two-thirds of all cars were marked.

Campus enrollment	Average number of cars operated
Total	6
30,000 or more	15
25,000-29,999	11
20,000-24,999	10
15,000-19,999	9
10,000-14,999	6
5,000-9,999	4
2,500-4,999	3

About a third of all agencies operated vans (33%), including a majority of the agencies on campuses with 20,000 or more students (table 36). Golf carts were used by 18% of all agencies, including 24% of the agencies in the smallest enrollment category.

Table 36. Types of motorized vehicles other than cars operated by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies operating —				
	Vans	Golf carts	Motorcycles	Buses	Boats
Total	33%	18%	8%	7%	1%
30,000 or more	74%	19%	37%	0%	0%
25,000-29,999	64	18	21	7	7
20,000-24,999	63	10	7	13	0
15,000-19,999	42	18	13	11	4
10,000-14,999	38	15	10	8	0
5,000-9,999	24	14	3	9	2
2,500-4,999	21	24	4	3	1

Motorcycles were used by 8% of all agencies, with the agencies on the largest campuses (37%) the most likely to use them. Seven percent of all agencies used buses, and 1% operated boats, although none of the agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more used these types of vehicles.

Communications equipment

All agencies serving a campus of 10,000 or more students, and nearly all of those on smaller campuses, reported their officers used portable radios (table 37). About 9 in 10 agencies used base station radios, including all of those agencies serving a campus of 20,000 to 24,999 students. Mobile vehicle radios were used by 80% of all agencies, including nearly all agencies serving a campus with 20,000 or more students.

Sixty percent of all agencies used cellular phones, including a majority of the agencies in each enrollment category of 5,000 or more. About 90% of the agencies serving a campus with 20,000 or more students used cellular phones.

Table 37. Selected types of communication equipment used by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies using —			
	Portable radios	Base stations radios	Mobile vehicle radios	Cellular phones
Total	99%	91%	80%	60%
30,000 or more	100%	96%	93%	89%
25,000-29,999	100	93	100	93
20,000-24,999	100	100	93	87
15,000-19,999	100	98	87	78
10,000-14,999	100	97	86	66
5,000-9,999	99	90	77	54
2,500-4,999	98	86	69	45

Computers and information systems

Types of computers used

Ninety-nine percent of all agencies were using 1 or more types of computers during 1995, including all of those on campuses of 15,000 or more students (table 38). Personal computers were used by 90% of all agencies, including nearly all of those serving a campus of 10,000 or more students.

Sixty-two percent of all agencies used a mainframe. This type of computer was most common among agencies serving a campus with fewer than 25,000 students, where more than 60% in each enrollment category were using them.

About a fifth of all agencies were using a mini-computer (19%), including nearly half of those on campuses with 25,000 or more students. A third of all agencies were hooked in to a local area computer network, or LAN. This included a large majority of the agencies on campuses with 25,000 or more students.

Nearly a fourth of all agencies were using laptop computers (22%), including a majority of those serving a campus of 25,000 or more students. About a third of the agencies serving a campus with 10,000 to 24,999 students were using laptops.

About 1 in 12 agencies were using mobile digital terminals, including about 1 in 4 agencies serving a campus of 25,000 or more students. Overall, 3 times as many agencies were using hand-held terminals as car-mounted ones; however, on the largest campuses slightly more agencies used the car-mounted type.

Table 38. Types of computers used by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies using each type of computer								
							Mobile digital terminal		
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	LAN	Laptop	Mini	Either type	Car-mounted	Hand-held
Total	99%	90%	62%	33%	22%	19%	8%	2%	6%
30,000 or more	100%	96%	37%	81%	56%	44%	26%	15%	11%
25,000-29,999	100	100	50	71	61	43	21	4	18
20,000-24,999	100	93	67	53	33	30	7	3	3
15,000-19,999	100	91	64	53	36	18	4	2	2
10,000-14,999	99	94	62	38	29	24	11	1	10
5,000-9,999	99	87	66	27	15	17	6	1	5
2,500-4,999	97	88	64	15	8	10	4	1	4

Computer functions

Campus law enforcement agencies used computers for a wide variety of management-related functions during 1995 (table 39). In general, agencies on campuses with 15,000 or more students were the most computerized in terms of management functions, and those serving a campus with fewer than 5,000 students the least.

A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category used computers for record-keeping and for research and statistical purposes. A majority in each enrollment category of 5,000 or more used computers for budgeting and criminal investigation. A majority in each enrollment category of 10,000 or more used computers for crime analysis and dispatch.

On the largest campuses, agencies used computers for each of the functions covered by the survey including record-keeping (96%), crime analysis (96%), criminal investigations (93%), research and statistics (89%), budgeting (85%), dispatch (78%), fleet management (56%), and manpower allocation (52%).

On the smallest campuses, the only functions for which a majority of the agencies used computers were record-keeping (77%), and research and statistics (51%). Nearly half of these agencies did use computers for budgeting (49%), and about a third used them in conjunction with criminal investigations (35%) and crime analysis (34%). Smaller percentages of these agencies used computers for dispatch (28%), manpower allocation (19%), or fleet management (8%).

Table 39. Selected functions of computers in campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies using computers for —							
	Record-keeping	Research/ statistics	Budgeting	Criminal investigations	Crime analysis	Dispatch	Manpower allocation	Fleet management
Total	83%	64%	62%	58%	52%	50%	25%	22%
30,000 or more	96%	89%	85%	93%	96%	78%	52%	56%
25,000-29,999	93	93	86	89	86	89	43	43
20,000-24,999	100	83	83	67	70	70	40	50
15,000-19,999	91	89	71	73	78	69	29	29
10,000-14,999	84	66	70	70	59	62	22	23
5,000-9,999	79	57	57	59	45	47	23	20
2,500-4,999	77	51	49	35	34	28	19	8

Computerized information

Three percent of all agencies had exclusive or shared ownership of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that included a file of digitized prints (table 40). Five percent used a terminal that provided remote access to an AFIS system. Agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students (7%) were the most likely to have ownership of an AFIS system, while those serving a campus with 20,000 to 29,999 students were the most likely to have a remote access AFIS terminal (14%).

Most campus law enforcement agencies serving larger campuses maintained computerized files containing a wide range of information (table 41). A majority of all agencies had computerized information on arrests (62%), vehicle registration (59%), calls for service (56%), alarms (54%), traffic citations (53%), and the summary Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) (52%). On the smallest campuses, vehicle registration and traffic citations were the only types of information covered by the survey that were maintained by a majority of the agencies.

A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category of 5,000 or more had computerized arrest files. This included more than 80% of those on campuses with an enrollment of 15,000 or more, and more than 60% of those serving a campus of 5,000 to 14,999 students.

Table 40. Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) capabilities of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with — Ownership of an AFIS system	Use of remote access AFIS terminal
Total	3%	5%
30,000 or more	7%	8%
25,000-29,999	7	15
20,000-24,999	0	14
15,000-19,999	2	7
10,000-14,999	2	3
5,000-9,999	2	6
2,500-4,999	3	2

Note: Ownership of AFIS system may be exclusive or shared.

A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category of 5,000 or more also had computerized data for the summary UCR. About 9 in 10 agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students, and about 2 in 3 agencies serving a campus of 15,000 to 29,999 students had computerized UCR summary statistics.

A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category of 10,000 or more had computerized information on calls for service and alarms. Nearly all agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students (96%) had computerized calls for service data, as did more than 80% of those serving a campus of 20,000 to 29,999 students. More than 80% of the agencies serving a campus of 25,000 or more students had computerized alarm information.

About two-thirds of the agencies on campuses with 20,000 or more students had computerized traffic citation files. About half of those serving a campus with an enrollment of less than 20,000 also had this type of information computerized.

About two-thirds of the agencies serving a campus with fewer than 10,000 students had computerized vehicle registration information compared to less than half of those serving a campus of 15,000 or more students. This was the only type of computerized information covered by the survey that was maintained by more agencies in the smallest enrollment category than in the largest.

Table 41. Selected types of computerized information files maintained by a majority of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on — Arrests	Vehicle registration	Calls for service	Alarms	Traffic citations	UCR summary
Total	62%	59%	56%	54%	53%	52%
30,000 or more	89%	48%	96%	85%	67%	89%
25,000-29,999	93	39	89	86	64	68
20,000-24,999	87	37	83	70	70	67
15,000-19,999	82	44	71	80	47	64
10,000-14,999	66	55	62	63	51	56
5,000-9,999	61	64	50	47	47	51
2,500-4,999	41	68	39	38	54	36

Table 42. Selected types of computerized information files maintained by less than half of campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies maintaining computerized information files on— Stolen property	Agency personnel	Criminal histories	Traffic accidents	UCR incident-based	Inventory	Payroll	Driver's license information	Evidence	Warrants	Summonses
Total	49%	49%	46%	44%	42%	37%	35%	28%	25%	25%	17%
30,000 or more	81%	81%	70%	7[illegible]%	67%	67%	74%	44%	63%	59%	22%
25,000-29,999	75	64	75	57	71	68	68	36	54	50	32
20,000-24,999	83	60	60	63	57	53	37	30	57	37	20
15,000-19,999	69	53	64	53	51	56	53	31	33	44	18
10,000-14,999	56	51	50	49	44	39	46	36	28	34	19
5,000-9,999	47	44	44	40	37	34	26	28	21	22	17
2,500-4,999	28	41	29	34	32	23	20	19	10	9	12

More than a third but less than half of all agencies had computerized files pertaining to stolen property (49%), agency personnel (49%), criminal histories (46%), traffic accidents (44%), UCR incident-based data (42%), departmental inventory (37%), and payroll (35%) (table 42). Except for payroll, a majority of the agencies in each enrollment category of 15,000 or more had these types of files, and a majority in each category of 10,000 or more had stolen property and agency personnel files in a computerized format.

Less than a third of all agencies had computerized files on drivers' licenses (28%), evidence (25%), warrants (25%), or summonses (17%). However, more than half of the agencies serving a campus of 25,000 or more students had computerized warrant information, and a majority of those serving a campus of 20,000 or more students had computerized evidence files.

A comparison of the 1995 campus police data with 1993 BJS data on local police suggests both types of agencies utilize computers to perform management functions and develop information systems to a similar degree (figure 10). Campus police agencies were somewhat more likely to use computers to assist with criminal investigations, dispatch, and crime analysis. They were also more likely to have incident-based UCR data and vehicle registration information in a computerized format.

Use of computers by campus police in 1995 and local police in 1993, for agencies with at least 10 but fewer than 100 full-time sworn personnel

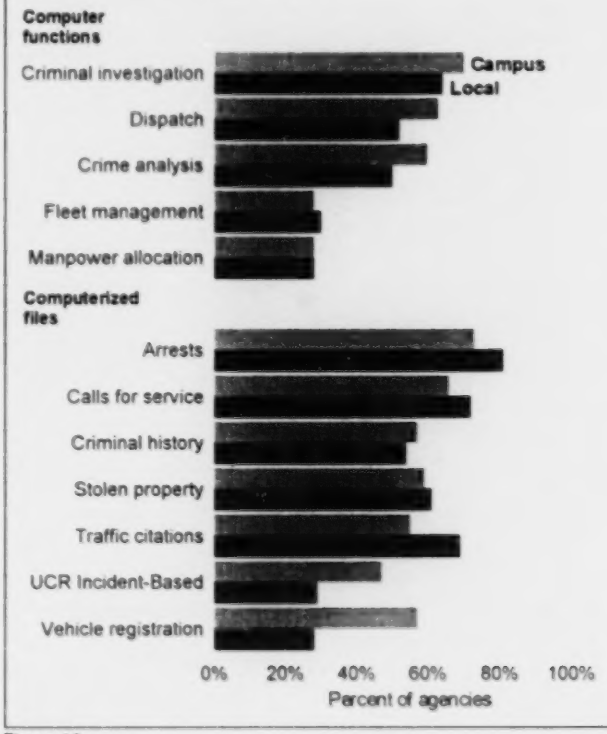

Figure 10

Table 43. Selected subject areas of written policy directives maintained by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies maintaining a written policy directive pertaining to —												
	Code of conduct	Deadly force	Other enforcement agencies	Citizen complaints	Pursuit driving	Off-duty employment	Juveniles	Domestic disputes	Residence life officials	Student judicial officers	Victim services	Mentally ill persons	Employee counseling
Total	94%	81%	70%	70%	69%	63%	60%	58%	56%	55%	52%	51%	50%
30,000 or more	100%	100%	78%	96%	89%	85%	96%	78%	52%	59%	59%	78%	44%
25,000-29,999	100	100	82	89	93	89	96	86	64	64	50	79	75
20,000-24,999	97	97	87	83	90	80	87	80	50	50	47	73	47
15,000-19,999	100	87	80	89	89	80	82	78	60	60	67	67	64
10,000-14,999	94	87	66	78	68	65	63	61	47	49	45	51	54
5,000-9,999	92	80	65	60	70	59	55	51	56	54	52	45	50
2,500-4,999	91	68	68	60	52	50	40	47	60	57	51	41	43

Policies and programs

Written policy directives

Campus law enforcement agencies maintained written policy directives covering a wide range of subject areas during 1995. Nearly all had a directive pertaining to an employee code of conduct (94%), including all but one of the agencies serving a campus with 15,000 or more students (table 43).

All agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 or more had a policy directive regarding the use of deadly force by officers. Overall, 81% of agencies had a deadly force policy, including 97% of those with armed officers.

About 7 in 10 agencies had written policy directives pertaining to relations with other law enforcement agencies (70%), handling of citizen complaints (70%), and pursuit driving (69%). A majority of the agencies in each enrollment category had these types of policies, with those serving a campus with 15,000 or more students the most likely to have them.

About 3 in 5 agencies had directives pertaining to off-duty employment (63%), the handling of juveniles (60%), and domestic disputes (58%). Among agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 15,000 or greater, the proportion with such policies exceeded 4 in 5. Ninety-six percent of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students had a policy on the handling of juveniles, compared to 40% of those serving a campus with 2,500 to 4,999 students.

Just over half of all agencies had a policy on relations with residence life officials (56%), student judicial officers (55%), and victim services (52%). Agencies in the 10,000 to 14,999 enrollment category were the least likely to have directives on these topics.

Half of all agencies had a policy on employee counseling assistance. Agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 to 29,999 (75%), or 15,000 to 19,999 (64%) were the most likely to have such a directive. Employee counseling was the only topic included in the survey for which less than half of the agencies serving a campus of 30,000 or more students had a written policy directive.

Special units and programs

Many campus law enforcement agencies operated special units and/or programs aimed at reducing crime, drug and alcohol abuse, and other campus problems. For example, 85% of all agencies operated a special program or unit for general crime prevention (table 44). This included all of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students, and about 90% of those serving a campus with 10,000 to 24,999 students.

About two-thirds of all agencies operated rape prevention programs, with slightly more having programs for preventing date rape (68%) than stranger rape (60%). All agencies serving a campus with 25,000 to 29,999 students had both types of programs, as did about 80% of the agencies in other enrollment categories of 15,000 or more. More than 60% of the agencies on campuses with an enrollment under 15,000 had a date rape prevention program, and a majority of those on campuses with 5,000 to 14,999 students had a stranger rape prevention program.

Three-fifths of all agencies operated a student security patrol program, including a majority in each enrollment category of 5,000 or more. Agencies serving a campus with 30,000 or more students (85%) were the most likely to have such a program.

Table 44. Selected special units or programs operated by campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies operating a special unit or program for—								
	Crime prevention	Date rape prevention	Stranger rape prevention	Student security patrol	Alcohol education	Drug education	Self-defense training	Victim assistance	Hate crimes
Total	85%	68%	60%	60%	53%	50%	40%	37%	23%
30,000 or more	100%	81%	78%	85%	63%	67%	59%	52%	37%
25,000-29,999	100	100	100	75	68	54	79	54	50
20,000-24,999	90	80	77	63	53	50	57	43	30
15,000-19,999	91	80	80	69	56	56	40	38	31
10,000-14,999	90	61	54	63	46	38	39	34	20
5,000-9,999	85	67	58	58	55	50	36	39	22
2,500-4,999	75	61	48	49	49	51	32	31	16

Just over half (53%) of all agencies had an education program designed to combat alcohol abuse. At least 46% of the agencies in every enrollment category had such a program, including more than 60% of those on campuses with 25,000 or more students.

Half of all agencies operated a drug education program, including two-thirds of those serving a campus with 30,000 or more students. At least half of the agencies in every enrollment category operated a drug education program with the exception of those in the 10,000 to 14,999 category (38%).

A majority of the agencies on campuses with 20,000 or students operated a self-defense training program, including 79% of the agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 25,000 to 29,999.

More than a third of all agencies had a program or unit that provided special assistance to crime victims (37%), including a majority of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students. Nearly a fourth of all agencies had a special unit or program for the prevention and/or investigation of hate crimes, including half of the agencies serving a campus with 25,000 to 29,999 students.

Of the 6.3 million students enrolled on campuses served by survey respondents, similar percentages of those attending public (91%) or private (89%) campuses were served by a law enforcement agency operating a general crime prevention program (figure 11). Larger differences existed for programs aimed specifically at stranger rape prevention (73% for public, 57% for private) and date rape prevention (77% for public, 67% for private). This pattern was also found for student security patrol (69% versus 57%), alcohol education (59% versus 43%) and drug education (55% versus 39%) programs. Programs for victim assistance and hate crimes, however, covered slightly more of the students at private than at public institutions.

Students attending 4-year campuses with selected types of special units or programs operated by a campus law enforcement agency, by type of institution, 1995

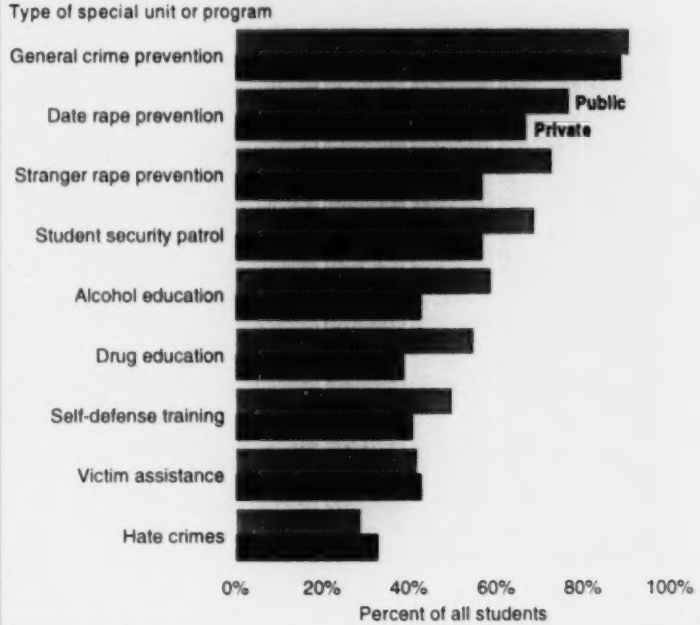

Figure 11

Campus crime and the Student Right-to-Know Act

The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, also known as the Student Right-to-Know Act, was enacted by Congress to ensure that students and employees of institutions of higher education are aware of the incidence of crime, as well as policies and procedures to prevent crime or to report crimes occurring on their campus. The Act requires, as a condition of participating in Federal student aid programs, that each institution "prepare, publish, and distribute," to current students and employees, and to applicants for enrollment or employment upon request, an annual campus crime report containing such information.

The Act and its subsequent amendments require publication of the number of murders, sex offenses, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts reported to have occurred on campus during the three most recent calendar years.

Nearly all (95%) of the agencies responding to the 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies reported they had responsibility for their institution's compliance with the Campus Security Act. This included a minimum of 89% of the agencies in each enrollment category.

The Campus Security Act has created readily available campus crime statistics. Therefore, the 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies asked participating agencies to provide the number of reported 1994 occurrences of each crime covered by the Act, as well as larceny/theft and arson.

Campus law enforcement agencies with primary responsibility for Campus Security Act compliance, by size of campus enrollment, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies
Total	95%
30,000 or more	96%
25,000-29,999	89
20,000-24,999	97
15,000-19,999	98
10,000-14,999	95
5,000-9,999	98
2,500-4,999	93

During 1994 about 4,000 serious violent crimes were reported to the 581 agencies that responded to the BJS survey. This was an average of about 7 each, including 1 forcible sex offense, 2 robberies, and 4 aggravated assaults. Fourteen homicides occurred on the campuses served by these agencies. Agencies serving a campus with 25,000 or more students each received an average of over 20 violent crime reports, including 4 forcible sex offenses, 7 robberies, and 12 aggravated assaults.

Overall, agencies that responded to the BJS survey received more than 134,000 property crime reports — more than 30 for every violent crime reported. This was an average of more than 250 property crimes reported per campus, ranging from about 1,000 on the largest campuses to 71 on the smallest.

About 85% of the reported property crimes were larceny/thefts. Agencies serving the largest campuses received an average of 846 such crime reports, compared to 58 on the smallest campuses.

Agencies received reports of an average of 29 burglaries each, ranging from 113 on the largest campuses to 10 on the smallest. An average of 8 reports of motor vehicle theft were received, ranging from an average of 34 on the largest campuses to 2 on the smallest.

Overall, agencies received an average of about 1 arson report each during 1994, with agencies serving a campus with an enrollment of 30,000 or more receiving an average of 6 such reports.

For every 100,000 students enrolled, the agencies serving 4-year campuses with an enrollment of 2,500 or more received reports of 65 violent crimes and 2,141 property crimes during 1994. FBI statistics for the Nation indicate there were 714 violent crimes and 4,707 property crimes reported per 100,000 U.S. residents in 1994.

Average number of serious crimes reported to campus law enforcement agencies, by size of campus enrollment, 1994

	Violent crimes					Property crimes				
Campus enrollment	Total	Murder	Forcible sex offense	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Larceny/theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Total	7	--	1	2	4	256	29	218	8	1
30,000 or more	25	--	4	7	13	999	113	846	34	6
25,000-29,999	22	--	4	7	11	636	78	528	26	4
20,000-24,999	13	0	2	4	7	593	62	511	17	3
15,000-19,999	8	0	1	2	5	421	37	366	16	2
10,000-14,999	7	--	2	2	3	263	30	224	8	1
5,000-9,999	5	--	1	1	3	139	16	118	4	1
2,500-4,999	3	0	1	1	2	71	10	58	2	1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. -- Less than 0.5.

Appendix table A. Number of full-time employees and number of full-time sworn officers in campus law enforcement agencies serving the 50 largest 4-year campuses in the United States, 1995

University	Location	Fall 1994 enrollment	Full-time campus law enforcement employees, 1995			
			All employees		Sworn officers	
			Total	Per 1,000 students	Total	Per 1,000 students
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis (MN)	51,478	51	1.0	40	0.8
Ohio State University	Columbus (OH)	49,452	60	1.2	49	1.0
University of Texas	Austin (TX)	47,957	166	3.5	66	1.4
Arizona State University	Tempe (AZ)	42,189	60	1.4	39	0.9
Texas A&M University	College Station (TX)	42,018	110	2.6	42	1.0
Michigan State University	East Lansing (MI)	40,254	86	2.1	52	1.3
University of Wisconsin	Madison (WI)	39,361	96	2.4	41	1.0
University of Illinois	Champaign (IL)	38,545	55	1.4	37	1.0
Pennsylvania State University	State College (PA)	38,294	60	1.6	46	1.2
University of Florida	Gainesville (FL)	38,277	139	3.6	80	2.1
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor (MI)	36,543	165	4.5	41	1.1
Purdue University	West Lafayette (IN)	36,172	44	1.2	38	1.1
University of South Florida	Tampa (FL)	36,043	56	1.6	42	1.2
Indiana University	Bloomington (IN)	35,594	52	1.5	43	1.2
New York University	New York (NY)	35,425	215	6.1	0	0.0
University of Arizona	Tucson (AZ)	35,306	71	2.0	42	1.2
University of California	Los Angeles (CA)	35,110	79	2.3	51	1.5
University of Washington	Seattle (WA)	33,719	72	2.1	50	1.5
Rutgers University	New Brunswick (NJ)	33,464	139	4.2	63	1.9
Wayne State University	Detroit (MI)	32,906	51	1.5	39	1.2
University of Maryland	College Park (MD)	32,493	79	2.4	65	2.0
Brigham Young University	Provo (UT)	31,511	37	1.2	25	0.8
University of Houston	Houston (TX)	31,299	46	1.5	34	1.1
University of California	Berkeley (CA)	29,634	188	6.3	72	2.4
Temple University	Philadelphia (PA)	29,616	227	7.7	96	3.2
Florida State University	Tallahassee (FL)	29,527	79	2.7	56	1.9
University of Georgia	Athens (GA)	29,469	78	2.6	66	2.2
Boston University	Boston (MA)	29,072	78	2.7	52	1.8
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati (OH)	28,758	86	3.0	48	1.7
San Diego State University	San Diego (CA)	28,372	30	1.1	18	0.6
North Carolina State University	Raleigh (NC)	28,223	49	1.7	34	1.2
University of Southern California	Los Angeles (CA)	28,185	180	6.4	67	2.4
University of Colorado	Boulder (CO)	27,862	50	1.8	35	1.3
University of Iowa	Iowa City (IA)	27,671	48	1.7	26	0.9
Colorado State University	Fort Collins (CO)	27,130	36	1.3	18	0.7
University of Utah	Salt Lake City (UT)	26,906	74	2.8	35	1.3
Indiana University-Purdue Univ.	Indianapolis (IN)	26,766	57	2.1	37	1.4
University of South Carolina	Columbia (SC)	26,754	95	3.6	72	2.7
Florida International University	Miami (FL)	26,547	58	2.2	35	1.3
University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh (PA)	26,328	91	3.5	69	2.6
San Jose State University	San Jose (CA)	26,299	51	1.9	23	0.9
California State University	Long Beach (CA)	26,277	21	0.8	21	0.8
San Francisco State University	San Francisco (CA)	26,260	37	1.4	20	0.8
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge (LA)	26,010	61	2.3	59	2.3
University of Tennessee	Knoxville (TN)	25,914	58	2.2	50	1.9
Virginia Tech University	Blacksburg (VA)	25,842	48	1.9	33	1.3
Western Michigan University	Kalamazoo (MI)	25,673	32	1.2	22	0.9
University of North Texas	Denton (TX)	25,605	50	2.0	25	1.0
University of Central Florida	Orlando (FL)	25,592	51	2.0	33	1.3
University of Kansas	Lawrence (KS)	25,336	53	2.1	32	1.3

Note: Employee data are for the pay period that included March 15, 1995. Source of enrollment data is the U.S. Department of Education. All agencies in the table used officers with general arrest powers granted by a State or local authority except New York University, which employed only nonsworn personnel. All agencies in the table used armed patrol officers except New York University and the University of Iowa.

Appendix table B. Response rates for 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, by region and type of institution

Region and State		All institutions			Public institutions			Private institutions		
		Mailed	Returned	Rate	Mailed	Returned	Rate	Mailed	Returned	Rate
Northeast	**New England**	**59**	**49**	**83 %**	**22**	**22**	**100 %**	**37**	**27**	**73 %**
	Connecticut	12	8	67	5	5	100	7	3	43
	Massachusetts	30	25	83	9	9	100	21	16	76
	Maine	2	2	100	2	2	100	0	0	--
	New Hampshire	6	6	100	3	3	100	3	3	10
	Rhode Island	7	6	86	2	2	100	5	4	80
	Vermont	2	2	100	1	1	100	1	1	100
	Middle Atlantic	**122**	**95**	**78 %**	**59**	**52**	**88 %**	**63**	**43**	**68 %**
	New Jersey	21	17	81	13	11	85	8	6	75
	New York	64	47	73	28	25	89	36	22	61
	Pennsylvania	37	31	84	18	16	89	19	15	79
Midwest	**East North Central**	**109**	**93**	**85 %**	**65**	**59**	**91 %**	**44**	**34**	**77 %**
	Illinois	26	24	92	11	11	100	15	13	87
	Indiana	18	15	83	13	11	85	5	4	80
	Michigan	25	22	88	15	14	93	10	8	80
	Ohio	24	16	67	13	10	77	11	6	55
	Wisconsin	16	16	100	13	13	100	3	3	100
	West North Central	**56**	**53**	**95 %**	**43**	**40**	**93 %**	**13**	**13**	**100 %**
	Iowa	4	4	100	3	3	100	1	1	100
	Kansas	7	6	86	7	6	86	0	0	--
	Minnesota	13	12	92	9	8	89	4	4	100
	Missouri	19	19	100	12	12	100	7	7	100
	North Dakota	3	3	100	3	3	100	0	0	--
	Nebraska	6	5	83	5	4	80	1	1	100
	South Dakota	4	4	100	4	4	100	0	0	--
South	**South Atlantic**	**112**	**100**	**89 %**	**83**	**77**	**93 %**	**29**	**23**	**79 %**
	Delaware	2	2	100	2	2	100	0	0	--
	District of Columbia	6	6	100	1	1	100	5	5	100
	Florida	17	15	88	9	8	89	8	7	88
	Georgia	19	18	95	16	16	100	3	2	67
	Maryland	11	10	91	8	8	100	3	2	67
	North Carolina	18	14	78	14	11	79	4	3	75
	South Carolina	13	11	85	11	10	91	2	1	50
	Virginia	17	16	94	13	13	100	4	3	75
	West Virginia	9	8	89	9	8	89	0	0	--
	East South Central	**42**	**41**	**98 %**	**36**	**36**	**100 %**	**6**	**5**	**83 %**
	Alabama	15	15	100	13	13	100	2	2	100
	Kentucky	8	8	100	7	7	100	1	1	100
	Mississippi	8	7	88	7	7	100	1	0	0
	Tennessee	11	11	100	9	9	100	2	2	100
	West South Central	**76**	**60**	**79 %**	**58**	**48**	**83 %**	**18**	**12**	**67 %**
	Arkansas	9	9	100	8	8	100	1	1	100
	Louisiana	16	11	69	13	8	62	3	3	100
	Oklahoma	12	9	75	9	8	89	3	1	33
	Texas	39	31	79	28	24	86	11	7	64
West	**Mountain**	**34**	**30**	**88 %**	**31**	**28**	**90 %**	**3**	**2**	**67 %**
	Arizona	3	3	100	3	3	100	0	0	--
	Colorado	12	10	83	10	9	90	2	1	50
	Idaho	4	3	75	4	3	75	0	0	--
	Montana	3	3	100	3	3	100	0	0	--
	Nevada	2	2	100	2	2	100	0	0	--
	New Mexico	4	3	75	4	3	75	0	0	--
	Utah	5	5	100	4	4	100	1	1	100
	Wyoming	1	1	100	1	1	100	0	0	--
	Pacific	**70**	**60**	**86 %**	**45**	**39**	**87 %**	**25**	**21**	**84 %**
	Alaska	3	3	100	3	3	100	0	0	--
	California	44	39	89	28	26	93	16	13	81
	Hawaii	3	3	100	2	2	100	1	1	100
	Oregon	9	6	67	6	3	50	3	3	100
	Washington	11	9	82	6	5	83	5	4	80

Appendix table C. Response rates for 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, by size of campus enrollment and type of institution

Size of campus enrollment	Type of institution: All institutions — Number of surveys Mailed	All institutions — Number of surveys Returned	All institutions — Response rate	Public institutions — Number of surveys Mailed	Public institutions — Number of surveys Returned	Public institutions — Response rate	Private institutions — Number of surveys Mailed	Private institutions — Number of surveys Returned	Private institutions — Response rate
Total	680	581	85%	442	401	91%	238	180	76%
30,000 or more	27	27	100	25	25	100	2	2	100
25,000-29,999	30	28	93	27	26	96	3	2	67
20,000-24,999	33	30	91	32	29	91	1	1	100
15,000-19,999	52	45	87	45	40	89	7	5	71
10,000-14,999	108	98	91	80	73	91	28	25	89
5,000-9,999	210	174	83	144	129	90	66	45	68
2,500-4,999	220	179	81	89	79	89	131	100	76

Note: The survey excluded campuses operating primarily as a graduate or professional school and those operating on a for-profit basis. The United States military academies were also excluded.

Appendix table D. Number and percentage of campus law enforcement agencies providing data for each table

Table number	Subject	Responding agencies Number	Responding agencies Percent	Table number	Subject	Responding agencies Number	Responding agencies Percent
1	Type of officers	680	100.0%	23	Vice enforcement	581	100.0%
2	Total number of employees	678	99.7	24	Traffic-related functions	581	100.0
3	Outsourcing of services	675	99.3	25	Parking-related functions	581	100.0
4	Mean number of employees	678	99.7	26	Building security functions	581	100.0
5	Employee job function	577	99.3	27	Special security functions	581	100.0
6	Sex of employees	562	96.7	28	Public safety functions	581	100.0
7	Race of employees	559	96.2	29	Types of sidearms	389	99.7
8	Screening devices	576	99.1	30	Supply of sidearms	390	100.0
9	Education requirements	578	99.5	31	Body armor requirements	576	99.1
10	Training requirements	545	93.8	32	Supply of body armor	578	99.5
11	Employee drug testing	559	96.2	33	Types of batons	572	98.4
12	Operating expenditures	454	78.1	34	Other nonlethal weapons	572	98.4
13	Starting salaries	534	91.9	35	Automobiles	577	99.3
14	Special pay	442	97.8	36	Other motorized vehicles	577	99.3
15	Collective bargaining	553	95.2	37	Communications equipment	581	100.0
16	Membership organizations	444	98.2	38	Types of computers	578	99.5
17	Types of patrol units	576	99.1	39	Computer functions	577	99.3
18	Communication functions	581	100.0	40	AFIS facilities	562	96.7
19	911 system	581	100.0	41	Computerized files	577	99.3
20	Blue light system	542	93.3	42	Computerized files	577	99.3
21	Crime investigation	574	98.8	43	Written policy directives	574	98.8
22	Drug enforcement	562	96.7	44	Special units and programs	567	97.6

Note: The number of agencies used to calculate response rates varies by table because certain questions were asked only of agencies using armed or sworn officers.

Tables 1 through 4 include data obtained by telephone from 99 nonrespondents in addition to the 581 survey respondents.

Appendix table E. Summary data for supplemental groups of campus law enforcement agencies, 1995

Item description	Type of campus served by agency: U.S. 4-year college with 1,000- 2,499 students (n=112)	U.S. 2-year community college (n=83)	U.S. graduate/ professional school (n=32)	Canadian 4-year institution (n=31)
Personnel				
Type of officers used				
Percent of agencies using officers with arrest authority:	38%	65%	65%	45%
Percent of agencies using armed patrol officers:	25	45	56	0
Average number of employees				
Full-time employees	10	15	40	31
Part-time employees	11	11	2	15
Percent of agencies outsourcing services:				
Using any contract services	15%	35%	31%	48%
Outsourcing all services	2	4	13	18
Types of outsourcing used by agencies:				
Private security	53%	72%	100%	50%
Local police	33	14	0	0
Sheriff	13	14	0	0
Other	0	0	0	50
Screening methods used for hiring new officers:				
Background investigation	84%	90%	100%	79%
Board interview	43	57	52	48
Criminal record check	80	91	93	90
Drug screening	15	33	38	3
Medical exam	35	54	62	45
Personal interview	100	93	88	90
Physical agility test	7	30	31	21
Polygraph exam	4	10	24	0
Psychological screening	27	41	62	10
Written aptitude test	13	25	52	21
Percent of agencies with college requirement for new officers:				
4-year college degree	2%	2%	3%	4%
2-year college degree	6	16	31	8
Nondegree college requirement	12	14	14	14
Percent of agencies with training for new officers:				
With training requirement	92%	89%	96%	83%
Operating own training academy	9	7	9	3
Average training requirement for new officers:				
Classroom training hours	81	163	359	83
Field training hours	96	129	148	185
Percent of agencies with a drug testing program for:				
Applicants for sworn positions:				
Mandatory testing requirement	12%	33%	33%	0
Random selection process	2	4	4	0
When use is suspected	7	10	7	0
Regular field/patrol officers:				
Mandatory testing requirement	5%	12%	15%	0
Random selection process	3	9	7	0
When use is suspected	13	15	19	0
Nonsworn employees:				
Mandatory testing requirement	3%	6%	27%	0
Random selection process	1	0	12	0
When use is suspected	14	19	19	0

Appendix table E - continued

Item description	Type of campus served by agency: U.S. 4-year college with 1,000-2,499 students	U.S. 2-year community college	U.S. graduate/ professional school	Canadian 4-year institution
Expenditures and pay				
Average fiscal 1995 operating expenditure per:				
Agency	$330,648	$614,087	$1,931,989	$1,297,459
Agency employee	38,035	53,425	38,847	46,072
Student	216	67	1,507	68
Student or campus employee served	152	62	356	60
Average base starting salary for:				
Chief or director	$33,333	$39,768	$47,821	$52,583
Entry-level officer	17,255	20,629	20,572	24,816
Percent of agencies authorizing special pay for full-time sworn officers:				
Hazardous duty pay	0%	3%	4%	0%
Shift differential pay	15	33	42	23
Educational incentive pay	7	21	7	6
Merit pay	12	21	30	10
Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining and membership organizations for full-time sworn officers:				
Collective bargaining by employees	9%	19%	23%	31%
Officer membership in nonpolice union	5	14	21	10
Officer membership in police union	6	10	14	7
Officer membership in police association	7	12	18	3
Operations				
Percent agencies using selected types of patrols				
Automobile patrol	79%	81%	78%	90%
Foot patrol	81	75	84	90
Bicycle patrol	14	19	16	39
Percent of agencies performing communication functions:				
Dispatching calls for service	81%	81%	78%	94%
Operating campus switchboard	36	29	16	32
Percent of agencies participating in a 911 emergency system:				
Total	54%	59%	41%	52%
Enhanced 911	17	26	3	26
Basic 911	37	33	38	26
Percent of agencies operating a blue light emergency phone system				
Blue light system	68%	57%	53%	87%
Average number of phones in system	42	10	16	49
Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for investigating serious crimes:				
Homicide	22%	41%	48%	13%
Rape, robbery, or aggravated assault	78	55	52	87
Arson	30	45	48	31
Burglary, larceny/theft, or motor vehicle theft	40	57	52	38
Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for drug and vice enforcement:				
Drug enforcement	64%	75%	81%	30%
Vice enforcement	21	31	28	23
Drug task force and asset forfeiture participation				
Participation in a multi-agency drug task force	6%	7%	0%	0
Participation in a drug asset forfeiture program	3	4	3	0

Appendix table E - continued

Item description	Type of campus served by agency: U.S. 4-year college with 1,000-2,499 students	U.S. 2-year community college	U.S. graduate/ professional school	Canadian 4-year institution
Operations (continued)				
Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for traffic- and parking-related functions:				
Accident investigation	71%	84%	88%	81%
Campus transportation system	38	16	28	10
Parking administration	92	87	47	71
Parking enforcement	97	99	84	87
Traffic direction and control	82	86	63	77
Traffic enforcement	63	77	53	74
Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for security-related functions:				
Arena event security	56%	39%	6%	32%
Building lockup/unlock	99	93	97	87
Central alarm monitoring	59	63	78	84
Key control	57	65	66	77
Medical center/hospital security	7	1	53	13
Nuclear facility security	3	1	6	13
Stadium event security	59	34	6	45
Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for special public safety functions:				
Animal control	40%	45%	22%	23%
Emergency medical services	43	47	16	52
Environmental health and safety	41	45	13	32
Fire services	33	34	28	29
Fire inspection	58	46	34	48
Search and rescue	19	29	19	26
Equipment				
Percent of agencies authorizing semiautomatic sidearms for use by officers:				
Any type	15%	34%	44%	0
.380	2	4	6	0
.40	5	13	6	0
.45	3	13	6	0
9mm	12	31	41	0
10mm	1	5	0	0
Percent of agencies requiring that body armor be worn by:				
All regular field officers	6%	12%	16%	6%
Some regular field officers	0	9	6	3
Percent of agencies authorizing the use of nonlethal weapons:				
Baton	30%	52%	66%	23%
Tear gas	10	14	13	0
Pepper spray	35	51	25	3
Choke/carotid hold	7	7	0	3
Percent of agencies using:				
Portable radios	97%	95%	94%	97%
Base station radios	56	60	56	74
Mobile vehicle radios	44	59	66	74
Cellular phones	72	83	81	87
Percent of agencies operating motorized vehicles:				
Automobiles	85%	89%	68%	74%
Motorcycles	2	2	0	0
Boats	2	0	0	0
Buses	0	0	6	3
Vans	18	16	42	42
Golf carts	23	21	10	10

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Appendix table E - continued

Item description	Type of campus served by agency: U.S. 4-year college with 1,000-2,499 students	U.S. 2-year community college	U.S. graduate/ professional school	Canadian 4-year institution
Computers and information systems				
Percent of agencies operating computers:				
Mainframe	42%	62%	60%	74%
Mini	4	6	20	10
Personal	92	89	90	87
Laptop	7	11	30	26
Car-mounted digital terminal	0	2	3	3
Hand-held digital terminal	1	2	3	6
LAN system	7	16	33	32
Percent of agencies using computers for:				
Budgeting	52%	57%	71%	70%
Crime analysis	30	37	45	50
Crime investigation	28	41	45	47
Dispatch	25	28	48	30
Fleet management	6	15	23	7
Manpower allocation	17	19	29	20
Record-keeping	80	88	84	67
Research/statistics	50	54	61	70
Percent of agencies with Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) facilities:				
Exclusive ownership of an AFIS system	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shared ownership of an AFIS system	1	4	0	0
Terminal with access to a remote AFIS site	0	3	3	4
Percent of agencies maintaining computer files on:				
Alarms	53%	38%	58%	63%
Arrests	35	42	45	43
Calls for service	36	41	35	40
Criminal histories	21	19	42	47
Departmental inventory	31	32	39	30
Driver's license information	19	16	29	13
Evidence	11	20	26	13
Fingerprints	1	2	0	0
Payroll	24	23	29	27
Personnel	37	43	58	33
Stolen property	28	35	39	60
Summonses	14	7	10	7
Traffic accidents	25	36	26	40
Traffic citations	57	42	32	43
Uniform Crime Reports-Incident-based	30	35	23	30
Uniform Crime Reports-Summary	30	40	39	23
Vehicle registration	80	38	45	33
Warrants	7	11	13	7

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Appendix table E - continued

Item description	Type of campus served by agency			
	U.S. 4-year college with 1,000-2,499 students	U.S. 2-year community college	U.S. graduate/ professional school	Canadian 4-year institution
Policies and programs				
Percent of agencies with a written policy directive pertaining to:				
Citizen complaints	47%	54%	57%	57%
Code of conduct and appearance	92	87	90	89
Deadly force	50	66	60	4
Domestic disputes	36	49	37	36
Employee counseling assistance	45	47	43	50
Homeless persons	10	13	23	4
Juveniles	37	38	47	21
Mentally ill persons	36%	42%	43%	25%
Off-duty employment of officers	27	51	53	18
Pursuit driving	33	47	53	21
Relations with judicial officers	60	42	27	39
Relations with other law enforcement agencies	56	59	50	46
Residence life	65	16	10	54
Victim counseling	50	49	23	54
Percent of agencies operating a special unit or program for:				
Alcohol education	38%	38%	21%	38%
Bias-related crimes	19	28	24	14
Crime prevention	84	78	76	86
Date rape prevention	55	46	31	52
Drug education	35	42	28	14
Self-defense training	41	17	24	31
Stranger rape prevention	39	43	31	21
Student security patrol	64	49	17	72
Victim assistance	32	39	28	45

1995 SURVEY OF CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

As a recipient of this questionnaire, you are one of a select group of campus police/security directors chosen to participate in this important survey. The estimated public reporting burden for this collection of information is 3 hours, including the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete and review the information collected. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB number 1121-0128, Washington, DC 20503.

Section A DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

1. **What is the official name of your agency/office? (Note: This should be the agency/office responsible for police/security services on campus.)** _____

2. **What is the name and official title of the head of the agency named in #1 above?**
   Name _____ Title _____

3. **What is the official title of the person to which the agency head in #2 above reports to?**
   (Be as specific as possible. For example, if "Vice-President" provide area (e.g. "Administration").
   Title _____

4. **Are any campus police/security services outsourced (i.e. contracted out) to a private security firm or State/local law enforcement agency?**

   ☐ Yes, If yes, enter agency name(s) of external provider(s) _____ ☐ No

   and enter estimated percentage of services outsourced ____%.

5. **Enter the number of students currently enrolled on the campus served by your agency.**

Enrollment data current as of_____	Undergraduate	Graduate/Professional
Full-time students (head count):		
Part-time students (head count):		

6. **Enter the number of employees working on the campus served by your agency.**

Employee data current as of _____	Faculty	Other employees
Full-time non-student employees (head count):		
Part-time non-student employees (head count):		

7. **Enter the number of persons living on the campus served by your agency.**

Resident data current as of _____	Dormitories	Other housing
Number of student residents		
Number of non-student residents (e.g., spouses, dependents)		

8. **What are the physical characteristics of the main campus served by your agency?**

   Number of buildings _____ Land area _____ Miles of roads _____

Section B — OPERATIONS

1. Mark (X) those functions for which your agency has PRIMARY responsibility.

- ☐ Traffic law enforcement
- ☐ Central alarm monitoring
- ☐ Accident investigations
- ☐ Training academy operation
- ☐ Emergency fire services
- ☐ Environmental health & safety
- ☐ Fingerprint processing
- ☐ Dispatching calls for service
- ☐ Security for nuclear facility
- ☐ Search and rescue
- ☐ Key control
- ☐ Stadium event security
- ☐ Fire inspection
- ☐ Parking enforcement
- ☐ Building lockup/unlock
- ☐ Vice enforcement
- ☐ Animal control
- ☐ Parking administration
- ☐ Receiving calls for service
- ☐ Campus switchboard operation
- ☐ Arena/coliseum event security
- ☐ Personal safety escorts
- ☐ Hospital/med. center security
- ☐ Fire prevention education
- ☐ Traffic direction and control
- ☐ Campus transportation system
- ☐ Emergency medical services
- ☐ Timely notice of serious crimes in accord with Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act

2. For each UCR Index Crime listed below: Mark (X) the small box to the left of each crime type if your agency has PRIMARY investigative responsibility for that crime within its area of jurisdiction, and to the right enter the number reported to your agency during 1994.

UCR Violent crimes	1994 total
☐ Murder/manslaughter	
☐ Forcible sex offenses	
☐ Robbery	
☐ Aggravated assault	

UCR Property crimes	1994 total
☐ Burglary offense	
☐ Larceny/theft	
☐ Motor vehicle	
☐ Arson	

3. Does your agency participate in a operational 911 emergency telephone system or its equivalent (i.e. units can be dispatched as a result of a call? *Mark (X) one box only.*

☐ Yes-Basic 911 ☐ Yes-Expanded/Enhanced ☐ No

4. Does your agency operate an emergency phone (e.g. blue light) system on campus?

☐ Yes (enter number in operation _____) ☐ No

5. Enter the number of service calls received by your agency during 1994. *Estimate if necessary, but indicate any estimated figures with an asterisk (*).*

Total service calls for 1994		Crime-related calls for 1994	

6a. Do your agency's officers have arrest powers granted by a State or local authority?

☐ Yes, State ☐ Yes, local ☐ No arrest powers (skip to # 7)

b. What are the jurisdictional limits of those arrest powers?

☐ On campus only ☐ Within municipality ☐ Statewide ☐ Other _____

7a. Does your agency perform routine patrol functions? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Does your agency provide the campus with 24-hour patrol coverage?

☐ Yes, at all times ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No

Section B — OPERATIONS - continued

8. For the most recent week with typical campus activity (exclude special events, Spring break, etc.), enter the number of each type of patrol units that were deployed on shifts of 7 hours or longer.

Shifts with a starting time from 12:00 a.m. (midnight) to 11:59 p.m. on:

Wednesday

Patrol type	1-officer	2-officer
Auto		
Foot		
Bicycle		
Other_____		
Other_____		

Saturday

Patrol Type	1-officer	2-officer
Auto		
Foot		
Bicycle		
Other_____		
Other_____		

Section C — EQUIPMENT

1. Are your agency's patrol officers armed while on duty? *Mark (X) one box only.*

☐ Yes, armed at all times ☐ Yes, depends on assignment, hours, or other criteria. Specify _____ ☐ No, not armed at any time (skip to #4)

2a. Does your agency SUPPLY sidearms to its regular field officers?

☐ Yes ☐ No (skip to #3)

b. Which types of sidearms does your agency SUPPLY to its field officers? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

Type/caliber	.357	.38/.380	.40	.45	9mm	10mm	Other
Revolver							
Semi-automatic							
Other _____							

3. Which sidearms are authorized, but not supplied by your agency, for use by its field officers? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

Type/caliber	.357	.38/.380	.40	.45	9mm	10mm	Other
Revolver							
Semi-automatic							
Other _____							

4. Does your agency supply or provide a cash allowance to officers for protective body armor?

☐ Supplies armor ☐ Cash allowance ☐ No

5. Does your agency require any of its field/patrol officers to wear protective body armor ?

☐ Yes, all officers ☐ Yes, some officers ☐ No, disclaimer required ☐ No, disclaimer not required

Section C EQUIPMENT - continued

6. Which types of non-lethal weapons are authorized for use by your agency? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- ☐ Traditional baton
- ☐ PR-24 baton
- ☐ Collapsible baton
- ☐ Soft projectile
- ☐ Rubber bullet
- ☐ Tear gas-personal size
- ☐ Tear gas-large volume
- ☐ Pepper fog/spray
- ☐ Tranquilizer dart
- ☐ Electrical stun gun
- ☐ Choke hold
- ☐ Carotid hold
- ☐ Three-pole trip
- ☐ Flash/bang grenade

7. Enter the number of each vehicle type operated by your agency. *Include owned, leased, rented, and confiscated vehicles.*

Marked car		Van		Bicycle	
Unmarked car		Bus		Boat	
Motorcycle		Golf cart		Other _____	

8. For each type of communications equipment, mark (X) if used by your agency.

☐ Portable radios ☐ Mobile vehicle radios ☐ Cellular phones ☐ Base station radios

Section D COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

1. Does your agency have exclusive or shared ownership of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that includes a file of digitized prints? *Mark (X) one box only.*

☐ Yes-Exclusive ownership ☐ Yes-Shared ownership ☐ No

2. Does your agency utilize a terminal with access to a remote AFIS site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. For each type of computer systems listed below, mark (X) if used by your agency.
Exclude inquiries to NCIC, State identification bureaus, etc.

- ☐ Mainframe computer
- ☐ Mini-computer
- ☐ Personal computer (PC)
- ☐ Laptop computer
- ☐ LAN system
- ☐ Car-mounted digital terminal
- ☐ Hand-held digital terminal
- ☐ Other _____

4. Mark (X) each function for which your agency uses computers and each type of computerized file maintained by your agency.

Computer functions	Computerized files	
☐ Dispatch	☐ Alarms	☐ Personnel
☐ Criminal investigations	☐ Arrests	☐ Stolen property
☐ Crime analysis	☐ Calls for service	☐ Summonses
☐ Manpower allocation	☐ Criminal histories	☐ Traffic accidents
☐ Fleet management	☐ Department inventory	☐ Traffic citations
☐ Budgeting	☐ Drivers license registration	☐ UCR-Summary
☐ Record-keeping	☐ Evidence	☐ UCR-Incident-based
☐ Research/statistics	☐ Fingerprints	☐ Vehicle registration
☐ Other _____	☐ Payroll	☐ Warrants

Section E PERSONNEL

1. **Enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in your agency for the pay period that included March 15, 1995.**

	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Total employees as of March 15, 1995				
Administration-Chief of police, assistants and other personnel working in an administrative capacity. *Include finance, personnel, and internal affairs.*				
Field operations-Police officers, detectives, inspectors, supervisors, and other personnel providing direct services. *Include traffic, patrol, investigations, and special operations.*				
Technical support-Dispatchers, records clerks, data processors, and other personnel providing support services. *Include communications, fleet management, crime prevention, and training.*				
Other- (e.g. building security officers, parking monitors, etc.)				

2. **As of March 15, 1995, how many sworn employees were working in the following capacities?**

	Full-time	Part-time
Uniformed officers whose regular assigned duties included responding to calls for service		
Detectives/investigators		
Crime prevention/education officers		
Training officers		

3. **Enter the number of FULL-TIME agency employees by RACE and SEX during the pay period that included March 15, 1995.**

	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Total number of full-time employees (b+c+d+e+f)				
b. White, not of Hispanic origin				
c. Black, not of Hispanic origin				
d. Hispanic origin*, any race (d1+d2)				
d1. White, Hispanic origin				
d2. Black, Hispanic origin				
e. American Indian/Alaska Native				
f. Asian/Pacific Islander				

*Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding Brazilian, Jamaican, Haitian.

Section F — EXPENDITURE AND PAY

1. Enter the base starting annual salary for these full-time positions. (Enter "NA" if position doesn't exist)

Position (or equivalent)	Starting salary
Chief/Director	$
Asst. Chief/Asst. Director	$
Captain	$

Position (or equivalent)	Starting salary
Lieutenant	$
Sergeant	$
Entry-level officer	$

2. Enter total overtime hours worked, total overtime monetary payment, and total compensatory hours earned by FULL-TIME sworn personnel who worked overtime during the most recently completed fiscal year. *If data are not available, provide estimates and mark with an asterisk(*).*

Total overtime hours worked	hrs.
Total overtime monetary payment	$
Total overtime compensatory hours earned	hrs.

3. Does your agency provide any of the following types of special pay to sworn full-time personnel?

Hazardous duty pay	☐ Yes	☐ No
Shift differential pay	☐ Yes	☐ No

Education incentive pay	☐ Yes	☐ No
Merit pay	☐ Yes	☐ No

4. Enter your agency's expenditures for the most recently completed fiscal year. *If data are not available, provide estimates and mark with an asterisk (*).*

	FY Expenditure
Gross salaries and wages	$
Employer contributions to employee benefits	$
Other operating expenditures (e.g., purchase of supplies, food and contractual services)	$
Equipment (e.g., purchase of cars, radios, computers, etc., with a life expectancy of 5 years or more)	$

Section G — POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

1. What is your agency's formal educational requirement for its new officer recruits? *Mark(X) one.*

☐ Four-year college degree
☐ Two-year college degree
☐ Some college, but no degree, required
☐ High school diploma or equivalent
☐ Other requirement_____
☐ No education requirement

2. Does your agency require training of its new officer recruits? *If Yes, enter hours required.*

Classroom training: ☐ Yes _____ hours required ☐ None required

Field training: ☐ Yes _____ hours required ☐ None required

3. What was your agency's total number of in-service officer training hours (excluding academy and FTO) for 1994? _____ hours. *If necessary, provide an estimate and mark with an asterisk (*).*

Section G — POLICIES AND PROGRAMS - continued

4. What is the primary source of academy training for your agency's new officer recruits?

Name of academy _____

Location (city, state/province) _____

5. Which of the following officer selection techniques are used by your agency?

- ☐ Written aptitude test
- ☐ Oral interview
- ☐ Board interview
- ☐ Background investigation
- ☐ Criminal record check
- ☐ Physical agility test
- ☐ Psychological screening
- ☐ Medical exam
- ☐ Polygraph exam
- ☐ Drug screening
- ☐ Other _____

6. Is collective bargaining authorized for your agency's employees?

Sworn employees:	☐ Yes	☐ No
Nonsworn employees:	☐ Yes	☐ No

7. Which of the following formalized police membership organizations are authorized for sworn officers within your agency? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- ☐ Local affiliate of national nonpolice union
- ☐ National police union (e.g., FOP)
- ☐ Local police union
- ☐ Local unaffiliated union
- ☐ Local police association
- ☐ State/provincial police association
- ☐ Regional police association
- ☐ Other _____

8. Does your agency operate special units/programs for the following? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- ☐ Victim assistance
- ☐ Crime prevention education
- ☐ Bias-related (hate) crimes
- ☐ Student security patrol
- ☐ Date rape prevention
- ☐ Stranger rape prevention
- ☐ Self-defense training
- ☐ Alcohol education
- ☐ Drug education
- ☐ Other (specify _____)

9. Does your agency have written policy directives for the following? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- ☐ Use of deadly force/firearm discharge
- ☐ Handling juveniles
- ☐ Handling the mentally ill
- ☐ Handling the homeless
- ☐ Handling domestic disturbances
- ☐ Citizen complaints
- ☐ Pursuit driving
- ☐ Off-duty employment of officers
- ☐ Code of conduct and appearance
- ☐ Employee counseling assistance

Relationship with:

- ☐ Other law enforcement agencies
- ☐ Student judicial officers (e.g. Dean of Students)
- ☐ Residence life officials
- ☐ Victim/counseling services

10. Who is in charge of administrative (non-criminal) investigations of citizen complaints pertaining to police use of excessive force? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- ☐ Chief/Director of Police
- ☐ Other agency personnel —sworn
- ☐ Other agency personnel — nonsworn
- ☐ College/University Attorney
- ☐ State/District Attorney or Prosecutor
- ☐ Civilian complaint review board
- ☐ Other — specify _____

Section H — DRUG-RELATED POLICIES

1. Does your agency have primary responsibility for the enforcement of drug laws on campus?

☐ Yes ☐ No If "No", enter name of agency that does: _____

2. During 1994, did your agency participate in a "multi-agency" drug enforcement task force?

☐ Yes If "Yes", enter the number of your agency's officers assigned full-time ☐ No

3. During the most recently completed fiscal year what was the estimated value of money and goods received by your agency from drug asset forfeiture programs?

Total money/goods	$
Money	$
Goods	$

4. During 1994, which of the following illegal drugs (or facilities for producing them) did your agency seize, eradicate, destroy, etc.? *Mark (X) all that apply.*

☐ Amphetamines ☐ Heroin ☐ Morphine
☐ Barbiturates ☐ LSD ☐ Opium
☐ Cocaine, "crack" ☐ Marijuana ☐ PCP
☐ Cocaine, powder ☐ Methamphetamines ☐ Synthetic/designer
☐ Hashish ☐ Methaqualone ☐ Other _____

5. For each employee/applicant category, indicate the type of drug testing policy that applies.
Mark (X) all that apply, but mark at least one box per line.

Type of drug testing program

Employee category	Mandatory-all tested	Random selection	Suspicion of use	Other criteria	Not tested
Applicants for sworn positions					
Probationary officers					
Promotion candidates (sworn)					
Regular patrol/field officers					
Nonsworn personnel					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION. BY COMPLETING THIS SURVEY FORM, YOUR AGENCY HAS MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE DATA BASE ON CAMPUS POLICING EVER ASSEMBLED. IN THE EVENT BJS SHOULD NEED TO CONTACT SOMEONE REGARDING THE DATA PROVIDED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, PLEASE PROVIDE THE NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF THE PERSON PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANSWERS.

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Max Bromley, IACLEA 813-974-2827 (Phone); 813-974-5616 (Fax)

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(Revised September 1996)

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BJS overview reports

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics 1995, NCJ-158900, 10/96, $6 US, $11 Canada, $30 other countries ✖

BJS publications catalog 1996, NCJ-148819, 9/96 ✖

BJS Fiscal Year 1996: At a glance, NCJ-160923, 6/96, 51pp ✖

Firearms, crime, and criminal justice:
- **Firearm injuries from crime**, NCJ-160093, 4/96, 7pp ✖
- **Weapons offenses and offenders**, NCJ-155284, 11/95, 8pp ✖
- **Guns used in crime**, NCJ-148201, 7/95, 7pp ✖

Future directions for the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data: Report of the Task Force, NCJ-154875, 8/95, 15pp ✖

BJS telephone contacts '95, NCJ-153504, 7/95, 6pp ✖

Enhancing capacities and confronting controversies in criminal justice: Proceedings, BJS/JRSA conference, NCJ-145318, 8/94, 169pp

Firearms and crimes of violence: Selected findings, NCJ-146844, 2/94, 13pp ✖

Performance measures for the criminal justice system: NCJ-143505, 10/93, 167pp

Publications of BJS, 1985-89
- **300-microfiche library**, PRO30014, 5/90, $190
- **Bibliography**, TBO30013, 5/90, 300pp, $17.50

Publications of BJS, 1971-84:
- **330-microfiche library**, PRO30012,10/86,$203
- **Bibliography**, TBO30012, 10/86, 330pp, $17.50

Report to the Nation on crime and justice:
- **Second edition**, NCJ-105506, 6/88, 134pp
- **Technical appendix**, NCJ-112011, 8/88, 93pp, $8.40

Crimes and victims

National Crime victimization survey, 1995 preliminary findings (press release), NCJ-162603, 9/96 ✖

Criminal victimization in the United States:
- **1993**, NCJ-151657, 5/96, 175pp ✖
- **1973-92 trends**, NCJ-147006, 8/94, 136pp
- **1992** (final), NCJ-145125, 4/94, 156pp ✖

Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey, NCJ-154348, 8/95, 8pp ✖

Criminal victimization
- **1994**, NCJ-158022, 4/96, 8pp ✖
- **1993**, NCJ-151658, 5/95, 6pp ✖

Homicide statistics information package, NCJ-148462, 4/95, 240pp, $23

Young black male victims, NCJ-147004, 12/94, 2pp ✖

Violence between intimates: Domestic violence, NCJ-149259, 11/94, 10pp ✖

National Crime Victimization Survey redesign:
- **Technical background**, NCJ-151172, 10/94, 2pp ✖

Violence and theft in the workplace, NCJ-148199, 7/94, 2pp ✖

Child rape victims, 1992, NCJ-147001, 6/94, 2pp ✖

Crime and neighborhoods, NCJ-147005, 6/94, 2pp ✖

Guns and crime: Handgun victimization, firearm self-defense, and firearm theft, NCJ-147003, 5/94, 2pp ✖

Violent crime, NCJ-147486, 4/94, 4pp ✖

Carjacking, NCJ-147002, 3/94, 2pp ✖

Elderly crime victims, NCJ-147186, 3/94, 4pp ✖

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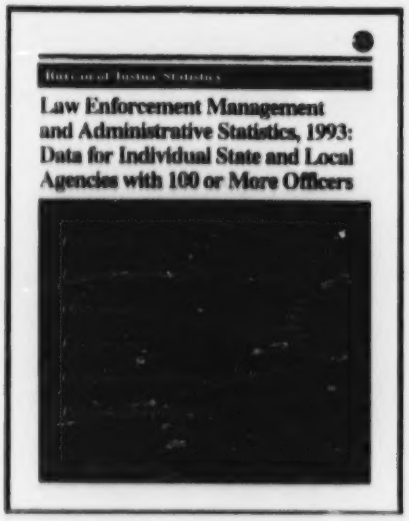
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